East and West enter new year far apart as U.S. holds rigid

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By Kumar Goshal

THE CLOSING DAYS of 1958 showed little progress towards relaxing East-West tensions. Indications of a flexible approach by Moscow evoked no similar response from the West. Washington remained stuck with Secy. Dulles' antiquated foreign policy. Its Western allies were busy jockeying for positions of economic advantage among themselves. In the end, East and West seemed as far apart as ever.

In the Far East, Chiang Kai-shek on Taiwan continued to manufacture stories of gathering revolt on the mainland. But the Chinese in China seemed well launched on the Big Leap Forward.

In its recent notes to the Western powers Moscow had suggested several approaches to relax tensions, in addition to proposing a "free city" status for West Berlin and recommending a gradual German reunification beginning with East-West German confederation.

KENNAN'S VIEWS: Moscow offered to talk over European security problems with the West if the NATO nations agreed to leave the issue of German reunification to the two Germanys. It had also indicated willingness to extend its six-month deadline for evacuating East Berlin if talks were in progress with the NATO powers. To some observers the offer to discuss over-all European security problems, together with a modified Rapacki Plan for a central Europe neutral zone, seemed to present the chance for gradual mutual disengagement, advantageous to both sides and embarrassing to no one.

In a penetrating article on disengagement (**Foreign Affairs Quarterly,** January) former State Dept. foreign policy adviser George F. Kennan noted that fruitful negotiations must take into ac-

(Continued on Page 9)

THESE ENGLISHMEN DON'T LIKE THE IDEA OF BALLISTIC MISSILE BASES IN ENGLAND

So they formed themselves into a Direct Action Committee against Nuclear War, blocked the entrances to the Air Ministry base at Swaffham and, along with 40 colleagues (including Rev. Michael Scott, the African freedom fighter), were hauled away, limp, to the local jail by some pretty tired constables. This was just before Christmas. They didn't stop activities at the base, but they made page one (with pictures) in every British daily, the TV newsreels and whatnot. Thus they made their point far beyond their numbers. What's more, they're going to keep right on with the silent protest.

Eccles in London Worker

NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE FORMED

Legal action begun for Monroe, N.C., boys

By Louis E. Burnham

FORMATION of a national defense committee, the beginning of legal action, and an increase of protest from the United States and abroad have marked recent developments in the case of two Monroe, N.C., Negro boys committed to reform school for indefinite terms because one of them allegedly had been kissed by a seven-year-old white girl.

Early last November David "Fuzzy" Simpson, eight, and James Hanover Thompson, nine, were sent to the Morrison Training School for Delinquent Boys at Hoffman, N.C., with the promise of juvenile court Judge J. Hampton Price that if they behaved well they might be released before the age of 21.

The boys had been held in jail incommunicado for six days, then taken to juvenile court for a hearing on charges that Fuzzy had forced the girl to kiss him as a price for letting her out of a ditch. The boys' mothers were given but a few minutes notice of the hearing and had no opportunity to obtain counsel. Robert F. Williams, NAACP local president for whom the parents had sent, was not permitted in the court room.

APPEAL ANNOUNCED: Conrad Lynn, New York civil rights attorney, took the first step toward freeing the children in mid-December when he appeared before Judge Price with a plea for modification of the sentence. When the plea was denied, exhausting all remedies in the juvenile court, Lynn announced that he would soon return to North Carolina to file papers in the Superior Court.

Meanwhile, a newly-formed Commit-

(Continued on Page 10)

THE WALK-OUT BECAME A LOCK-OUT

Lack of union solidarity defeats newspaper strike

AT THE END of the longest city-wide newspaper strike in New York's history the publishers' front was solid. The unions' front had never quite jelled.

On Nov. 2 the N.Y. Newspaper Guild, AFL-CIO, accepted a package of raises and benefits totalling $7 a week. It was widely assumed that the Guild pattern would be followed throughout the newspaper industry. The craft unions continued to negotiate, but Sam Feldman, president of the independent Newspaper and Mail Deliverers Union, was the only negotiator to declare flatly that the Guild pattern would not fit his union.

The basic wage for a deliverer under the old contract was $103.82 for a 40-hour week, among the lowest rates in the N.Y. publishing field. Automation was creeping into the business with automatic truck loaders replacing men. The length of the work week was crucial in a time of growing unemployment..

THE DEMANDS: The deliverers originally demanded a $10-a-week raise, including $1 in pension and fringe benefits, the rest in cash, a 35-hour week, 12 holidays instead of eight, four weeks' vacation instead of three; increased sick leave and a reduction in the size of bundles from 53 pounds to 40.

The deliverers' contract with the N.Y. Publishers' Assn. expired at midnight on Dec. 7. One minute later the strike was on. At 8 a.m. on Dec. 8 the union's negotiators and the publishers came to terms very close to the Guild settlement. The strike was called off pending membership ratification. The members voted it down 877-772. At 10 p.m., Dec. 9, the strike was resumed. For two days the

(Continued on Page 9)

In this issue

GAS-RATE RULING
Consumers hard hit . . . . p. 3
NEPAL TODAY
Up from feudalism . . . . p. 4
THE HOFFA STORY—II
Union moves ahead . . . . p. 5
1958 IN PICTURES
A cultural survey . . . . pp. 6-7
THE UNDERGROUND RR
'Make Free' reviewed . . p. 8

How Crazy Can You Get Dept.

A crime that comes close to the heineous offense of telling little children that Santa Claus has been shot has just been committed by the Polish government.

The Poles, in response to repeated admonitions, did their Christmas shopping early.

Yesterday the government at Warsaw issued an official decree to the effect that starting today prices on virtually all consumers goods will be reduced 30%.

Leave it to the Communists to take the joy out of everything, including Christmas.

—Editorial in Cleveland **Plain Dealer, 12/16**

One year free sub to sender of each item printed under this heading. Be sure to send original clip with each entry. Winner this week: Dr. M. L., Cleveland, Ohio.

THE MAIL BAG

Farm depression

ASHLAND, ALA.

The farm depression is not over yet, if ever. We farm workers, even if we still have title to our mortgaged farms, have been squeezed by high costs and low sales prices for several years now. And 1959 is expected to be worse for us. Can we rely on a renaissance within the Democratic Party and/or on a development of a new major progressive party that would represent our needs? Can we rely on that to happen before we retire on our little social security? Here's hoping.

Hardy Scott

Not for nothing

WESTFIELD, N.Y.

The vote for the Independent-Socialist Party was not what I hoped for, of course, but considering the way people who follow a course left of center seem to be divided, the party did pretty good. As to the "great" Democratic victory, I am honestly expecting probably the worst Congress we have had in 50 years. Big business isn't controlling two political parties for nothing and, oftentimes, young Congressmen are worse than old ones, some of whom learned there is such a document as the U.S. Constitution.

W. S. Bennett

Heart and comfort

NEW YORK, N.Y.

I feel a good opportunity exists, in the wake of the election results of Nov. 4, to effect changes in the domestic and foreign policies of America. All progressives and liberals must take heart and comfort in the results and do their best to influence the 86th Congress to take positive, progressive stands and do battle with the negative, destructive foreign and domestic policies of the Administration and the sprawling monopolies in America.

Abu Bakr

Dirty "clean" bombs

ROCHESTER, N.Y.

In a letter in the Dec. 8 issue, Ida Good mentioned "clean" bombs. For all who might be interested, "clean" bombs are "clean" only insofar as fission products (Strontium-90 being the main worry) are concerned. Both "clean" and "dirty" bombs produce neutrons which join with Nitrogen (80% of air) nuclei when these neutrons are in the earth's atmosphere, the product being Carbon-14. Carbon-14, with a half-life (the time for one half of the radioactive nuclei originally present to give off their radioactivity) of 5,600 years, can be incorporated into cells all over the body and thus can be quite dangerous.

This has recently been reviewed by Linus Pauling (in **Science, Nov. 14, 1958**). In his words, although "all of the estimated numbers are subject to great uncertainty * * * we are better off estimating even very crudely what the numbers involved are rather than not making any numerical estimates at all * * * The somatic effects of bomb-test Carbon-14 are expected to be about equal to those of fission products, including Strontium-90, with respect to leukemia and bone cancer and greater than those of fission products with respect to diseases resulting from radiation damage to tissues other than bone tissues and bone marrow."

This does not include the genetic effects, which are even more frightening. The genetic effects (i.e. those effects passed on to future generations, including physical and mental defects, stillbirth, etc.) are estimated by Pauling "to be about four times as great as those of ordinary world wide fallout (calculated for the customarily quoted value of gonad exposure) if the world population stays constant, and about 17 times as great if the world population increases as assumed."

The "clean" bombs do not cut down on the number of Carbon-14-forming neutrons formed; they are really not very clean at all.

Name Withheld

Wall Street Journal

"May I have a flip-top crush-proof box of mentholated king-size filter cork-tipped cigarettes?"

'Sympathetic association'

MADISON, WISC.

Consequent upon my refusal last March to complete the Army's "loyalty oath" with respect to my beliefs and political associations, I have received a list of allegations from the "Industrial and Personnel Security Group," Dept. of the Army, that I am directed to rebut satisfactorily or else be disqualified for military service. Included among the allegations are: participation in activities of a group cited by government agencies as "subversive;" maintaining "a close, continuing and sympathetic association" with my wife (also alleged to have participated, etc.).

You may recall that the efforts of the Hennings Committee and the Rowland Watts expose resulted in a "reform" whereby the "loyalty oath" procedure is now instituted before inductions rather than after. But the basic violation of the Bill of Rights remains: the automatic political screening of every U.S. male citizen reaching draft age by the government with utter disregard for freedom of press, association, speech, due process and the much vaunted "dignity of the individual" (referring here in particular to charges of "close, continuing and sympathetic association" with one's wife).

Those who have read the Watts report know that the charges against me are in no way extraordinary or unique—such charges against young political radicals and dissidents have become routine with the government.

One wonders at how shameless and hypocritical it is possible for U.S. liberals and conservatives to become as each day they proclaim this nation's leadership of a "free world" while all about them U.S. democracy strangles in laws and administrative procedures they have so assiduously instituted.

Five dollars is a large sum for my wife and myself, but we value the GUARDIAN for its upholding of our country's democratic traditions and for its service to the fight for socialism and peace.

M. J.

"Virus flu"

CHICAGO, ILL.

We'd like to see more about the dangers of radioactivity in food, drinking water, etc. A number of quite conservative doctors here are beginning to suggest that the so-called "virus flu" may be a form of radiation sickness. Harold Davies, Labor member of the British House of Commons, told our American Forum here in September that the leukemia rate has gone up 86% in the British Isles since the Pacific bomb tests. This thing is threatening to become the sort of menace that the bubonic plague was to medieval Europe.

(Mrs.) Velme N. Tate

United Mine Workers Journal

"I've never seen him smile."

Everybody welcome

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

The American-Russian Institute for Cultural Relations (on a peoples' level) of Southern California is opening new headquarters at 4312 Melrose Av., just west of Vermont, Los Angeles 29.

We expect to maintain a library, show and circulate exhibits of Soviet art and other products, hold receptions for Soviet visitors, offer lectures and lecturers, facilitate travel, and serve the interests of workers in the arts, sciences and professions.

We know that our usefulness will depend upon the support and initiative of friends of constructive international relationships. Such folk should drop in and/or get on our mailing list. The season's best wishes to all men and women of good will.

Harry C. Steinmetz, Chrm.
Michael Walden, Director

Library for Trinidad

ESCONDIDO, CALIF.

One of the supplementary services of our Around the World Circulating Library is to help build libraries for youth in under-developed countries. We have been requested by a youth in Trinidad to help him build a library for the Youth's National Congress of Trinidad and Tobago. This we are happy to do.

As we have just sent this group our last batch of surplus books we are trying to reach out to others. Will you please help to bring education and culture to Trinidad? The young man is: Paul Benjamin, c/o Texaco Trinidad, Geological Laboratory, Pointe-a-Pierre, Trinidad, B.W.I.

Postal rates for books, magazines and periodicals are the same for all foreign countries: 4c first 2 oz., 2c ea. additional oz.

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REPORT TO READERS

10 new years later

OUR NEW DEPARTMENT, "Ten Years Ago in the Guardian," moves us to look back on our first New Year issue, Jan. 3, 1949. Twenty-one special writers contributed to a Preview of 1949, ranging from sports writer John Lardner who picked the Dodgers and Cleveland to win that year's pennants (a clean miss), to Kumar Goshal and the late Max Werner, both of whom picked Chiang Kai-shek to lose (a clean hit).

"In 1949 history will take a long leap in the Far East," Goshal wrote. "The Kuomintang Party is doomed. Chiang Kai-shek will have to say 'uncle' . . ."

Max Werner continued: "After the elimination of Chiang we shall witness China becoming a real Great Power . . . It will be seen this year how Japan has been dwarfed by China's new rise . . . Japan must be discounted for good as the center of military power against the Asiatic continent."

Johannes Steel, then editing his own newsletter, saw as the three major issues for 1949 "war and peace, the organization of resistance against the rapidly growing threat to civil liberties at home; and the lifting of the iron curtain with which the U.S. press and radio have covered the truth."

WE OF THE GUARDIAN—along with Steel, the late Louis Adamic and others then trying to break through the "iron curtain" covering the truth in the U.S. press—were encouraged by the comments of the nation's leading propaganda analyst, Clyde R. Miller, who wrote:

"As more and more Americans are able to discern and evaluate the dishonest and malicious propaganda which is directed at them by press, radio, motion picture and even schools and colleges, they will develop a sense of realism and integrity which are the basis of culture and academic freedom."

This job of breaking through, as things turned out, would be a longer, tougher job than Steel and Miller bargained for. Other forces were at work, not only to suppress and distort the news, but, as philosopher Barrows Dunham warned in his contribution, "to render history unintelligible, and to exculpate men in advance from the results of their actions. This is the philosophical basis for atomic diplomacy."

THE BREAK-THROUGH has been made, nevertheless, though the political party formed in 1948 for that purpose lost its leader and expired in the effort within a few years. The nation's intellectuals—flayed by the late Olin Downes, N.Y. **Times** music critic, in our Jan. 3, 1949, issue for deserting Wallace and seeking to "meet facts with evasion, escapism and frightened sophistry"—are increasingly arraying themselves with the Linus Paulings rather than the Edward Tellers in the moral struggle against atomic diplomacy and nuclear holocaust. Great newspapers are saying today what our small voices tried to make heard ten years ago about civil liberties and peace.

Meanwhile—in the prophesy of Goshal, Werner and Dr. DuBois ("Watch Africa!" Dr. DuBois wrote in '49)—a strong new world has grown up around us. China is the mightiest force in the world today. Asia is looking to her leadership, and the strength of the new Asia stands with Africa in its struggle for freedom.

On Jan. 3, 1949, Paul M. Sweezy wrote in the GUARDIAN: "There are many who want peace but few who understand its conditions." Today the number in both categories is greater; yet they are still not great enough to force the hand of either of the major political parties for a program of peace, world understanding, disarmament and the new approaches which must outmode war and war-preparation as an economic prop.

Hence, as Sweezy wrote for 1949, it remains the biggest job for 1959 ". . . to multiply by many times the number of those with the necessary understanding . . . to teach the truth."

THE YEAR 1959 IS THE YEAR to consolidate gains—to complete the rout of McCarthyism, abolish the witch-hunting committees of Congress and the states. Keep the pressure on for terminating nuclear tests and abolishing weapons of mass destruction. Get after your Congressman, and your Senators, with the Quakers' appeal to "End Peacetime Conscription in 1959." There are two pacifist representatives in the House for the next session, Byron L. Johnson of Colorado and William Meyer of Vermont. Write them at the House Office Building, Washington, D.C., and urge them to represent you, as well as their home constituencies. And to clear the way for the mighty civil rights fight to come, get after your Senators right now, before the new Congress opens, to agree to knock out the filibuster rule.

There have been rough times since 1949, but the world is far ahead nevertheless. Keep it going forward. **—THE GUARDIAN**

JUSTICE DOUGLAS DISSENTS

High Court gas-rate ruling wipes out users' protection

By Barrow Lyons
Special to the Guardian

WASHINGTON

MANY ARE CONFUSED by the recent Supreme Court gas-rate ruling. The 5-3 decision reversed a lower court by holding that a natural gas pipeline can put higher rates into effect, subject to refund, while the Federal Power Commission investigates the legality of the new rates. The majority opinion was delivered by Justice Harlan.

The confusion arises partly from the confidence many persons have in the public-interest-inspired points of view of the dissenting Justices—Chief Justice Warren, Justice Black, and Justice Douglas, the last of whom wrote the dissenting opinion. It was characteristically vigorous and declared, in effect, that the intent of Congress in writing the controlling law and the interest of gas consumers was being overlooked.

The natural gas industry, an adjunct of the oil industry, is not popular with a majority of the American people; therefore the decision of the Supreme Court was bound to be unpopular, whether just or unjust.

DIFFERENT CONTRACT: The lower court, basing its opinion upon a 1956 decision of the Supreme Court in the so-called Mobile case, held that the United Gas Pipeline Co. might not increase its rates without the consent of its customers. In the Mobile case it was held that the pipeline company could not escape a contract to furnish the Mobile Gas Service Corp. with natural gas at a specific price fixed by contract, unless both parties to the contract agreed.

In the present case, United had a different type of contract. In this instance

the customers to which it supplied gas were Texas Gas Transmission Corp. (Texas Gas), Southern Natural Gas Co. (Southern Gas), and Mississippi Valley Gas Co. (Mississippi). The contract called for supplying gas at a stated rate schedule, "or any effective superceding rate schedules on file with the Federal Power Commission."

The law provides that under such a contract, according to the majority opinion, the FPC may suspend the higher rate for five months; but if it has not reached a decision within that time the new schedule becomes effective until an FPC ruling has been made. This is the procedure that was followed.

MEMPHIS FIGHTS: The Light, Gas & Water Divn. of the City of Memphis, a pipeline customer, objected and became the defendant. Memphis, it will be remembered, is the scrappy city in the Tennessee Valley Authority area which built a power plant of its own rather than be forced to buy electricity from the neighboring private utility involved in the Dixon-Yates scandal.

The Court held that in raising its rates at the expiration of the five-month period United Gas complied with requirements of the law. The FPC and the Attorney General supported the position of the pipeline company.

In the minority opinion, Justice Douglas wrote in part:

"This decision marks, I think, a retreat from our holding in United Gas Pipeline Co. v. Mobile Gas Service Corp. . . . I thought the essence of our ruling in the Mobile case was in the words: 'the Natural Gas Act does not empower natural gas companies unilaterally to change their contracts.' . . . Like the judges of the Court of Appeals, I thought that this meant that all Sec. 4 (d) rates had to be rates agreed upon by the parties to the contract. That is the reason, I thought, why Congress made the control of the Commission over such rates so slight. . . .

DIRE RESULTS: "But now we are told that the requirement of bilateral rate making is satisfied by the provision in the contract that the controlling rate is the 'effective' rate and an 'effective' rate is one which the selling company alone chooses to fix and file under Sec. 4.

"I find insuperable difficulties with that view. The contract does not say that the buyer will consent to any rate increase which the seller may file. It is an agreement to pay whatever may be the 'effective' rate; it is not an agreement to the establishment of that new rate. . . .

"The construction adopted by the Court has dire consequences. It makes a shambles of the Act so far as consumer interests are concerned, and they are the ones the Act was designed to protect. The ruling sacrifices these interests in the cause of those who exploit this field. Now the regulatory agency is left powerless to prevent a selling company, after the 30-day waiting period, from making consumers pay immediately whatever the company fixes.

TRAGIC RESULT: "There is the power in the Commission to suspend the new rate for five months . . . If the Commission should ultimately decide . . . that the new rates are not just and reasonable, the victory for the consumers may be an illusory one, for administrative difficulties make it doubtful that they will receive the benefit of any refunds. . . . The pipeline company can now in its unfettered discretion raise the rates again simply by filing a new rate; and if it is an industrial rate, it cannot even be suspended.

"I would not construe the Act so as to produce such destructive consequences. I would allow the Sec. 4 rates to embrace only the 'rates agreed upon' by the pipeline and the customer, as we stated in the Mobile case. . . . I fear that our failure to do so turns the real regulation over to the pipeline companies. I cannot imagine that the Congress that passed this Act envisaged any such tragic result for consumers; and we are not driven to it by unambiguous terms of the Act."

LINGERING ODOR: The challenge of the decision is to Congress itself. Obviously, if the law was intended to protect the consumers of the nation, as the minority appears to believe, it requires drastic revision. It may even require some searching investigation by Congress to determine the extent to which the whole natural gas price structure is equitable. There is even reason to question whether regulatory powers have been exercised wisely by the FPC.

On the other hand, the natural gas industry was jubilant. Its spokesmen declare that the decision will release a new rush of pipeline building which will be a spur to economic recovery. It probably will require years before the FPC reaches a decision as to how more than $625,000,000 in lingering refund claims of customers are settled.

The case has left an odor of gas in the political atmosphere that cannot easily be dissipated.

Ravensbrueck victims arrive here

FLOWERS FOR THE SURVIVORS of Nazi concentration camp "experiments" and a kiss in return as 27 Polish **lapins**—guinea-pigs—arrive at New York's Idlewild Airport. All veterans of the Ravensbrueck camp for women, they will get plastic surgery and other medical aid here as the result of arrangements made by a group of Americans headed by Norman Cousins, editor of the **Saturday Review**.

The same group made possible treatment and surgery for the Hiroshima maidens, victims of the first atomic bombardment. The project has had the full cooperation of the Polish government.

At the airport to greet them was Poland's Ambassador to the U.S. Romuald Spaskowski who called it "another milestone in the ancient friendship between the Polish and American peoples." He said: "At this holiday season let the victims of Ravensbrueck remind all of us once again that there is no greater good than peace and understanding to which this humanitarian mission is so fitting a tribute."

A LOOK AHEAD FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES

ACLU annual report keeps fingers crossed for '59

THE NEW CONGRESS is appraised by the American Civil Liberties Union as "promising far less danger to free speech and due process than the old, perhaps even some positive gains." But the civil liberties organization offered its optimism guardedly.

In its 38th annual report released Jan. 2, the ACLU said there was "a reasonable probability" that the 86th Congress would act to curb filibustering, which blocks a final vote on controversial legislation. But while the Union pointed out that it "can justifiably feel a bit uplifted about the temper of the times," it characterized the anti-filibuster move as only a "preliminary" step in the drive for much-needed broader civil rights legislation.

The Union's report, entitled **Constitutional Liberty: The Past is Prologue,** lauded the courage of the Supreme Court, stating that is was "undaunted by the bills aimed at it or the narrow margin of their defeat."

Examining the school desegregation issue, the civil liberties group noted as a favorable sign that white parents in Arkansas and Virginia, confronted by the reality of closed schools, have begun to speak out against official efforts to thwart the high court's decision.

A LOOK AHEAD: The 112-page report analyzed several major national civil liberties developments, with emphasis on what the 1959 scene portends.

In the area of free speech and association, the ACLU listed censorship matters high on the roster of the new year's problems. Censorship of books, magazines and motion pictures continues, on balance, to decrease at the federal and state levels, the report said, but impediments to expression "stubbornly persist on the local level and by private groups —religious and otherwise."

Recognition that the mass media of communication must gain "regular and thorough access to government information" is advancing in federal, state and local agencies, the Union said, but noted that "press releases and favoristic leaks are not enough and concealment means bureaucratic irresponsibility."

The general trend of academic freedom appears to be "heading upward," the report noted, but it saw "anticipatory self-restraint still cutting the main nerve of academic freedom in a number of schools and colleges."

OTHER ISSUES: Trends affecting due process guarantees brought these comments by the Union:

- Courtroom and police practices have shown "discernible improvement," particularly by judicial and administrative action. But this advance was tempered by wiretapping's "indiscriminate invasion of privacy," despite limitations of its use and the inadmissibility of illegally obtained evidence in federal courts.
- The distortion of fair trial by pretrial publicity and the "cruel slap-dash treatment of juvenile delinquents and the mentally ill" were regarded as "frightening problems" still to be dealt with.
- In loyalty-security cases, "the days of the numbers game are mercifully behind us," at least temporarily. But the report noted that applicants for government or defense industry jobs, rejected for alleged loyalty-security reasons, still have no adequate way of learning about or contesting these allegations, even though such charges can jeopardize their careers elsewhere.
- The way in which administrative agencies—from the Tariff Commission to the FBI—use their delegated discretion "needs penetrating and sustained examination." And the code of military justice should also be re-evaluated especially "in these days of a mass army of citizen draftees and civilian dependents living on military bases."

WHERE TO GET IT: The 38th annual report, which describes hundreds of cases in which the national ACLU and its local affiliates intervened in the period between June 30, 1957, and July 1, 1958, is dedicated to Elmer Davis. The journalist and radio-TV analyst, who died last May, was a member of the ACLU National Committee for ten years.

The report's administrative section notes that ACLU membership has risen to 43,000 for the fiscal year ending January 31, 1958, an increase of about 8%. Membership dues and contributions during the period were about $360,000.

Copies of the 112-page report may be obtained from the ACLU, 170 Fifth Av., New York 10, N.Y., at 75c each postpaid. Prices for bulk orders will be given on request.

FIRST ELECTION IN HISTORY THIS YEAR

Nepal emerges from feudalism

By Cedric Belfrage

KATHMANDU, NEPAL

AS THE VEIL of synthetic mystery falls away from the lands between India and China, their long-isolated and long-suffering peoples are finding out who put it there and why. Of this 500-mile-long Himalayan country little is still known by most of mankind except that it contains Mount Everest, and produced Gautama Buddha 2,400 years ago and Gurkha mercenaries in modern times.

Today the Indian Airlines plane, packed with U.S. tourists clutching **Around the World With Auntie Mame** and vainly demanding Coca-Cola for their young, lifts you into Nepal's capital in less than an hour from Patna. You find a land of 8,500,000 people just emerging from feudalism, with a few weeks to go before their first elections in history.

Ever since Buddha's challenge to the Brahmin privilege system of the Hindus in the 6th century B.C., the Nepalese have kept struggling for political and cultural independence. Unified by the kings of Gurkha—a section of the country whose name came to be used for Nepalese generally—Nepal in the 1850's fell to the Rana family of hereditary "prime ministers."

THE RANAS stripped the monarchy of its power, isolated it from the people but retained it as a front for the most vicious dictatorship in Asia. In 1950-51 the late King Tribhuvana appealed to the people, who rallied to two liberating forces of Nepalese emigres and students marching from India with Gen. Subarna Shamsher and Dr. K. I. Singh, the "Robin Hood of Nepal." Under Tribhuvana and his son Mahendra, the present king, a constitutional monarchy was set up with a series of wholly or partially nominated caretaker parliaments pending elections in 1959.

Liberated Nepal was almost inconceivably backward. Under the former regime newspapers, radios, and books on history or politics were banned. Only children of Rana and other feudal families went to school, and adult literacy is still below 2%. No one could cross into or from India (on foot—there was no road) without the Ranas' permission, and passports were even required to enter or leave the small, mountain-girt valley containing the capital and the only large concentration of people.

This condition suited Nepal's British "protectors," for whom the country was a source of valuable raw material in the form of human flesh. "Gurkhas" are traditionally good fighters, and their poverty and ignorance have made them easy to recruit for suppressing "communism" in Malaya and other parts of the empire.

THE RANA "prime minister" wielded absolute power from a 2,000-room palace, the materials and furnishings for which—and even limousines for his use on Kathmandu valley's few miles of roads—were all brought over the mountains on men's backs.

Five hundred rooms were occupied by concubines for whom agents used to comb the land; any attractive Nepalese girl was likely to end up a harem prisoner in one of the many Rana palaces dominating Kathmandu, and the birth-rate of legitimate and illegitimate Ranas was prodigious. According to the tales current here, Ranas were in the habit of shooting with casual impunity servants and others who displeased them. They also shot tigers from the backs of elephants—puffing, it is said, at the long tube of a hubble-bubble pipe which a separate elephant was assigned to carry. The biggest tigers, stuffed as mementoes of those carefree days, greet you as you enter any Rana palace today.

The last Rana dictators have gone, taking with them whatever was in the treasury at the time; but most of the "family" are still here, down to their last few concubines but living less showily as befits the new circumstances.

SINCE MOST educated Nepalese are the product of feudal-lord beds, it is not surprising to find many Ranas active in and behind the scenes of the new political ferment—some, it is assumed, genuinely accepting democratic forms in their country.

Subarna Shamsher, one of the "liberators" of 1951 and the present "caretaker" chief minister, is himself a Rana with big land holdings (he was exiled in 1934 after a family quarrel) but has dropped the name. His home where I visited him is about the size of the White House—a cottage by Rana standards. He is a mild, almost academic type but servants and secretaries—perhaps more from habit than for cause—seem scared to death of him as they do of all Ranas in today's Kathmandu.

Even more amiable of manner is Kaiser Shamsher Rana, field-marshal of Nepal's army, whose home with formal gardens opposite the royal palace is as large as any two residences of the British Queen. With servants standing a-tremble nearby (he is credited with 200 against Subarna's 100), the field-marshal received me on his front porch, a roly-poly old gentleman wrapped in a faded pink cloth.

HIS MAGNIFICENT library, "coolie"-imported together with its steel shelves lining apparently endless corridors, is topped by a gallery of tiger-hunt groups and portraits ranging from British royalty to Tolstoy, Napoleon and Mao Tse-tung. Cultured and sophisticated, the field-marshal eschews political themes and chatted with modest charm about his visits to the U.S. and, in 1958, to the U.S.S.R. with King Mahendra. "Weren't you," he asked me affably, "declared persona non grata in America?"

In the temples dotting the valley around Kathmandu, monkeys chase each other around assorted idols, including an enormous golden bull, before which sacrificial candles flicker amid flower-petals, spittle and excrement.

Most of the city itself is a picture of medieval squalor; but strolling through the more salubrious streets where the palaces are and where Rana equestrian statues dominate each intersection, one feels in the air the excitement and hope of new-born democracy.

From a truck parked behind the royal palace a parliamentary candidate — a Communist — outlines his party's program to an attentive crowd. The buzz of talk among the people surging this way and that seems 90% political and your Nepali companion repeatedly explains, after stopping to introduce you to some acquaintance: "That was one of the new political party leaders."

MORE THAN 90 parties are said to have been formed, of which 11 have qualified for a symbol on the ballot by contesting at least 20% of the 109 seats; but many independents are in the race, and it is hard to find any educated Nepali who is not running.

By common consent of insiders, the "significant" parties are the social-democratic Nepali Congress (now in power), the right-wing Gurkha Parishad (with a fat Rana-supplied bankroll) and the CP. Both the GP and CP have strong pockets in the decisive mountain districts, but no party has yet made any nation-wide impact. (Normal propaganda methods mean little in a country with only a few thousand radios and a total newspaper circulation of about 5,000. The shape of things will clarify after the elections, when the parties vie for the support of independents elected on the basis of personal local following.

A STREET SCENE IN NEPAL'S CAPITAL CITY OF KATHMANDU
Among ancient temples and palaces, a new hope in democracy

United Nations photo
ON THE ROOF OF THE WORLD
A UN survey team in Nepal

Beginning on Feb. 18, the elections will be spread over 45 days with more than 4,000 polling stations in communities up to 12,000 feet altitude and up to 40 days' journey on foot from Kathmandu. The settlement at the foot of Mt. Everest is 48 miles from Kathmandu and takes 11 days to reach. The 4,000,000 electorate, of whom less than half may be able to reach a ballot box, know one thing well: their own abysmal poverty compared with the rest of the world, including India.

MOST of them never handle money and live on what they can grow—minus (except for squatters on the meagerest mountainside "lands") the landlord's share. Peasants "plowing" their tiny field with antique hand tools a few miles from Kathmandu told me the landlord took half of their wheat and 4/5 of their rice.

Political candidates must convince the people that they will fight for drastic land reform and schools and jobs for the new generation (the former being useless without prospect of the latter); that they will do it without sacrificing Nepal's independence to anyone, and above all that they are not corrupt.

The Nepalese want to be friendly with everyone, need development capital desperately (their own wealthy class invests or banks all its loot abroad), but are wary of foreign sources of aid. From the U.S. and India they are getting some $20,000,000 each, and from their northern neighbor China some $12,500,000, half in cash and half in goods; the U.S.S.R. has promised a $300,000 hospital pending aid discussions for which a Soviet delegation will shortly visit Kathmandu.

THERE ARE no Chinese here and no Russians except for a documentary film unit, but U.S. education, communications, health, land reclamation and "village development" missions with huge flashy automobiles have been here for six years. Americans also predominate in the UN technical advice mission.

Permanent results from these efforts are small, and few Nepalis expect much in the future from such "air-conditioned missionaries" who seem so remote from the life of the people.

Many Nepalis have contact through the mountain passes with Tibet, and the new China on which they bring back reports has a powerful attraction. American success in counteracting this, and especially in persuading shrewd King Mahendra—still the key man in Nepal—to be hostile toward China and the U.S.S.R., has been very limited.

But there are a lot of dollars around, and a lot of ambitious politicians and a steady trickle of disgruntled priests and other Tibetans into Kathmandu and Kalimpong. These Himalayan cities may be expected to continue as the "Riga" of the Chinese revolution, from which accounts of "democratic resistance to communism" in China flow out to the world.

WHY THE TEAMSTERS UNION MOVES AHEAD—II

Hoffa still delivers despite all legal roadblocks

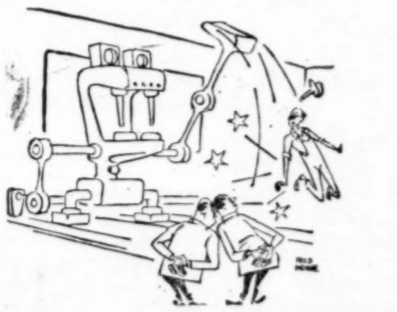
By Elmer Bendiner

(Second of two articles)

SOMEWHERE IN JERUSALEM, presumably, there are youngsters living innocently and happily in the Jimmy Hoffa Children's Home. It would be nice to know that they benefitted richly from a banquet tossed for them in Detroit on April 20, 1956, at which some 2,500 people paid $100 a plate. Sharing honors with them that evening was their patron, Jimmy Hoffa, now president of the independent Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters—condemned, all but outlawed, but still probably the most dynamic organizing force in the U.S. labor movement.

At the time of the dinner Hoffa's chummy connections with people who had served time for everything from check-kiting to white slavery was known or surmised. Yet industrialists, politicians, college professors, clergymen and labor arbitrators mingled freely at the banquet table with Hoffa's other friends. Since then Hoffa's less reputable connections have been catalogued in the nation's press, but investigators gloss over the fact that, side by side with underworld types, Hoffa enjoyed first-name relationships with the most respectable. He owes his rise, for the most part to his talent for getting along with all kinds.

VERY HIGH UP: Hoffa's friendly telephone conversations with racketeer Johnny Dio were read into the record of the McClellan Senate investigating committee, but not recorded are the names of the employers who allegedly lent Hoffa sizable sums with neither notes, interest nor mention of services rendered. Similarly unpublicized are the firms which accepted Jimmy Hoffa's cash investments and then found it prudent to deal tactfully with the union. An early investigation of Hoffa—before McClellan's



Drawing by Fred Wright

"It's our thinking machine for eliminating workers who think too much."

—was abruptly terminated and the investigator told reporters that word to quash proceedings came from a source "so high I don't want to talk about it." That source remains anonymous but it may be assumed that if a man is to be known by the company he keeps Jimmy Hoffa has some distinguished counterweights to Johnny Dio.

Hoffa's personal life has disappointed investigators and reporters. He has had the same wife since 1936 and they have two teen-age children, sheltered from the limelight. Hoffa neither smokes nor drinks. His most serious conviction was for assault and battery in connection with union business.

A DEBT TO SOCIETY: The charges against Jimmy Hoffa deal mainly with his financial arrangements with employers or within the union. He has allegedly been extremely informal in his borrowing from both sources. He is also charged with maintaining on his staff men with long prison records. Such accusations he has answered by pointing out that the men have paid their penalty to society and ought not to be penalized further. Theoretically a parole board officer would agree with Hoffa. Privately Hoffa has pointed out that men with prison records, who have no place else to go, become extraordinarily loyal to an employer like Hoffa.

There has been a quiet clean-up of some staff members but Hoffa has said bluntly: "We're not buying the McClellan committee's recommendations on who's to go."

JAMES HOFFA (L.) PAYS NO MIND TO SEN. KARL MUNDT'S THUMB

He talks to chairman John McClellan during a break in the Senate Rackets Committee hearings

ENTER THE MONITORS: Hoffa has also been charged with using Johnny Dio to tap the telephones of potential Congressional committee witnesses within the union, with bribing an investigator and with perjury. In separate trials Federal juries have acquitted him of bribery and wiretapping and the perjury trial was balked by the Supreme Court's ruling that the state could not use evidence developed by the state's own wire-tappers.

The upshot of the legal maneuvers was the installation of three "monitors" appointed by Federal Judge F. Dickinson Letts to serve as a clean-up squad and watch-dog committee at the union's expense. Among these was Godfrey P. Schmidt, a Fordham U. law professor, formerly connected with the blacklisting agency AWARE, Inc. Schmidt was originally made a monitor as a spokesman for anti-Hoffa "rank-and-filers," but before you could say Johnny Dio, there were demands from the "rank-and-filers," the Hoffa forces and at least one other monitor to clean up Schmidt himself.

THIS IS MR. SCHMIDT: Schmidt and two legal associates were orginally paid $350,000 by the union. He then demanded an additional $200,000 for himself from the union treasury, after his unavailing efforts to oust Hoffa. Earlier he had filed a claim of $61,128 in expenses which a court whittled down to $5,622. He was also charged with having "solicited" contributions from employers and employer groups. He denied that, but it is a matter of record that he continued to represent employers in collective bargaining with the Teamsters while serving as a court-imposed monitor on the union's payroll.

The "rank-and-file" which originally hired Schmidt joined the Hoffa forces in demanding his removal. Agreeing with the criticism was his fellow monitor L. N. D. Wells, who also serves as the Teamsters' attorney.

CONVENTION BLOCKED: Despite indictments, courts, monitors and the remorseless press, the Teamsters were confidently expected to elect James Hoffa to a new term in the presidency at a convention scheduled for March. This time there was no need for rigging. Because of his solid achievements in organizing and winning bright new contracts, and because he now looked like the union's only defender, Hoffa could confidently tolerate the most scrupulously honest election. In the face of this situation, the monitors, established to bring democracy to the Teamsters, then moved to block the convention.

Schmidt and the monitor's chairman, Martin F. Donaghue, went back to Judge Letts who had originally appointed them. They asked that the monitors be given full authority in the union. Last month Judge Letts gave them all they asked for. He banned the convention, ruled that henceforth the monitors were empowered to "order," not "recommend." He said Hoffa himself held office only "provisionally" and presumably could be removed.

DANGEROUS PRECEDENT: If Letts' order stands, the union's autonomy is shot. Hoffa can be brought to trial before a union board. The monitors can bring an attorney from outside the union to prosecute him, then direct the union board to find him guilty and depose him.

The union will probably appeal—first to Letts for a stay of execution, pending an appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals, then, if necessary, to the Supreme Court. If it loses, more than Hoffa or the Teamsters will have lost. Bernard Nossiter of the Washington **Post** saw an ominous precedent in noting that for the first time an international union would have been put "in receivership."

Teamster lawyers will be armed with a decision by Judge James C. Connell of Cleveland who, in an earlier case, had ruled that the monitors' power could be only advisory. The McClellan committee took Connell's decision so badly that they at once suggested that Ohio teamster leaders had given the Judge a $100 silver champagne bucket; the judge denied it.

AT THE EDEN ROC: When Letts' decision was announced, Hoffa commented: "What the hell, it just means another fight." When he took up the challenge Hoffa did not look like the embattled labor hero armed with little more than a mimeograph machine. He girded for his fight in the sumptuous Eden Roc Hotel in Miami where he had been conferring with his executive board.

There, while planning the most vigorous organizing drives in decades, Hoffa also attended to other union business. He invested $1,000,000 of Teamster funds in two Miami hotels, bringing the total Teamster participation in the Miami hotel business to $4,000,000. The money came out of $57,000,000 in the union's pension fund for the Central, Southeast and Southwest states. As a product of such investments, teamsters in 29 states now draw their pensions from the fund's interest, with its principal left intact.

For most teamsters, Hoffa's administration—its sins and its slickness—is regarded like that of any enterprising business. The business undoubtedly pays off for Jimmy Hoffa but it just as clearly is paying off for the teamsters in good contracts and the expanding horizon of a union in motion.

George Meany and Walter Reuther, by contrast, look merely like businessmen who can't deliver.

Pacifist minister sent to federal prison camp

WITH HIS REMOVAL on Dec. 23 to a federal prison camp at Allenwood, Pa., one chapter ended and another began in the case of Rev. Maurice F. McCrackin, the Cincinnati, Ohio, pacifist minister. Though the pastor of the West Cincinnati-St. Barnabas Church was "out of the way," his unique advocacy of peace remained a matter of heated controversy and new legal moves in the city he has served and loved.

McCrackin has refused for the last decade to pay part or all of his income taxes on the ground that part of the money would be used for war preparations. On Dec. 12 he was convicted of refusal to respond to an Internal Revenue Service summons, sentenced to six months in prison and fined $250.

Since Sept. 12, when he was first summoned to the Internal Revenue office for discussions, Rev. McCrackin has followed a policy of complete passive resistance. He has refused to walk, and has had to be carried, to that office, to the Federal courtroom and to jail. While in jail on a contempt charge he conducted a fast.

JUDGE CRITICIZED: When he refused to stand in the courtroom on Dec. 12, Judge John H. Druffel added to the sentence a sharp denunciation of Rev. McCrackin's politics. He implied that the minister must be a communist because he had contributed to the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Judge Druffel's comment was sharply criticized by a national group of educational, political and religious leaders, including Cincinnati City Councilman Charles P. Taft. A local group, Freedom of Conscience, also took issue with the judge, and Rev. Morris F. Arnold, Episcopal rector of Christ Church, declared that Druffel had "delivered a diatribe which was quite apart from the case being tried and which was unwarranted and untruthful."

FUTURE IN DOUBT: The board of governors of the church reacted to McCrackin's imprisonment by granting him a year's leave of absence and assuring him that his pastorate and his directorship of the church-affiliated Findlay Street Neighborhood House would be awaiting him at the end of his sentence.

Clerical higher-ups, however, decided otherwise. The Cincinnati Presbytery and the Southern Ohio Episcopal Diocese, joint sponsors of the church, informed the board that, effective Dec. 31, it would no longer control the Neighborhood House as it has in the past. A new director was named for the FNH and Rev. McCrackin's status as a pastor held in abeyance.

Meanwhile, McCrackin's court-appointed lawyers, Theodore M. Berry and Fred A. Dewey, filed notice of appeal from his conviction. Federal authorities speculated, however, that the minister may be released before the courts get around to considering the appeal.

Some little-remembered a

IN "ALICE" it is pointed out that seeing what you eat is not quite the same thing as eating what you see. If you see what is real, is it real what you see—or what you are **allowed** to see in our sprawling, teeming, democratically-founded culture?

Man's societies up to the city-state were of a size that a citizen could scan. Since then they have become such huge complexes that no one can use his principle sense organ to see for himself. Even if he travels he is not likely to discover much of what his fellow citizens and his culture are really like. Hence the popularity of newspapers, newsreels and news photographs.

From these we get most of our insights and surveys. Of course, no publishing or broadcasting medium can show all the big and interesting little things that happen, even supposing they were lucky enough or were permitted to cover them. Selection is obviously necessary.

WHAT IS THE BASIS of this selection? Apart from the usual biases and the crime-and-catastrophe sensationalism (which we get whether we want it or not) there is a kind of news in pictures in all our mass media of which a few representative samples are given here covering the year 1958. Do they reflect a peculiar phase of Whitman's American reality or do they, perhaps unconsciously, reflect what the selectors want us to accept as real?

Perhaps the case for such editorial selection lies in "'the system." Such a peculiar view of us may be a clear reflection of the hard-sell merchandiser's ideas about his domestic customers, views which find ready expression because our popular arts and information sources are almost entirely dependent on the good will and support of advertisers.

Here is frustration and pessimism, hucksterism and unabashed press-agentry. Here is militarism and commercialized sex. Here is our public and well-publicized silliness. Here also is a glimpse of our brutal racism and the oppressive drabness of the general scene in which most of us live and work.

It is a constant source of amazement that so much technical skill and know-how, of which we Americans have an unabashed abundance, go into the making of this distortion of a national culture: a brilliant cameraman snapping a grief-stricken mother; a two-degree

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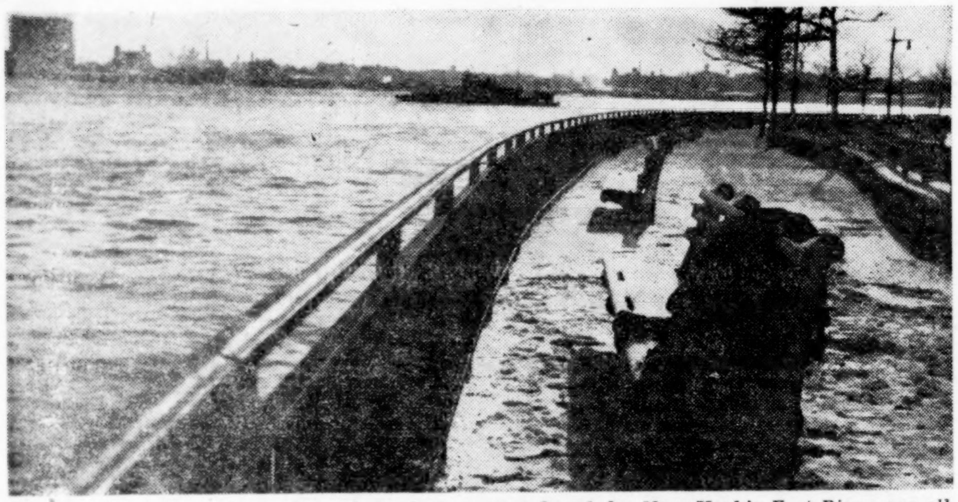
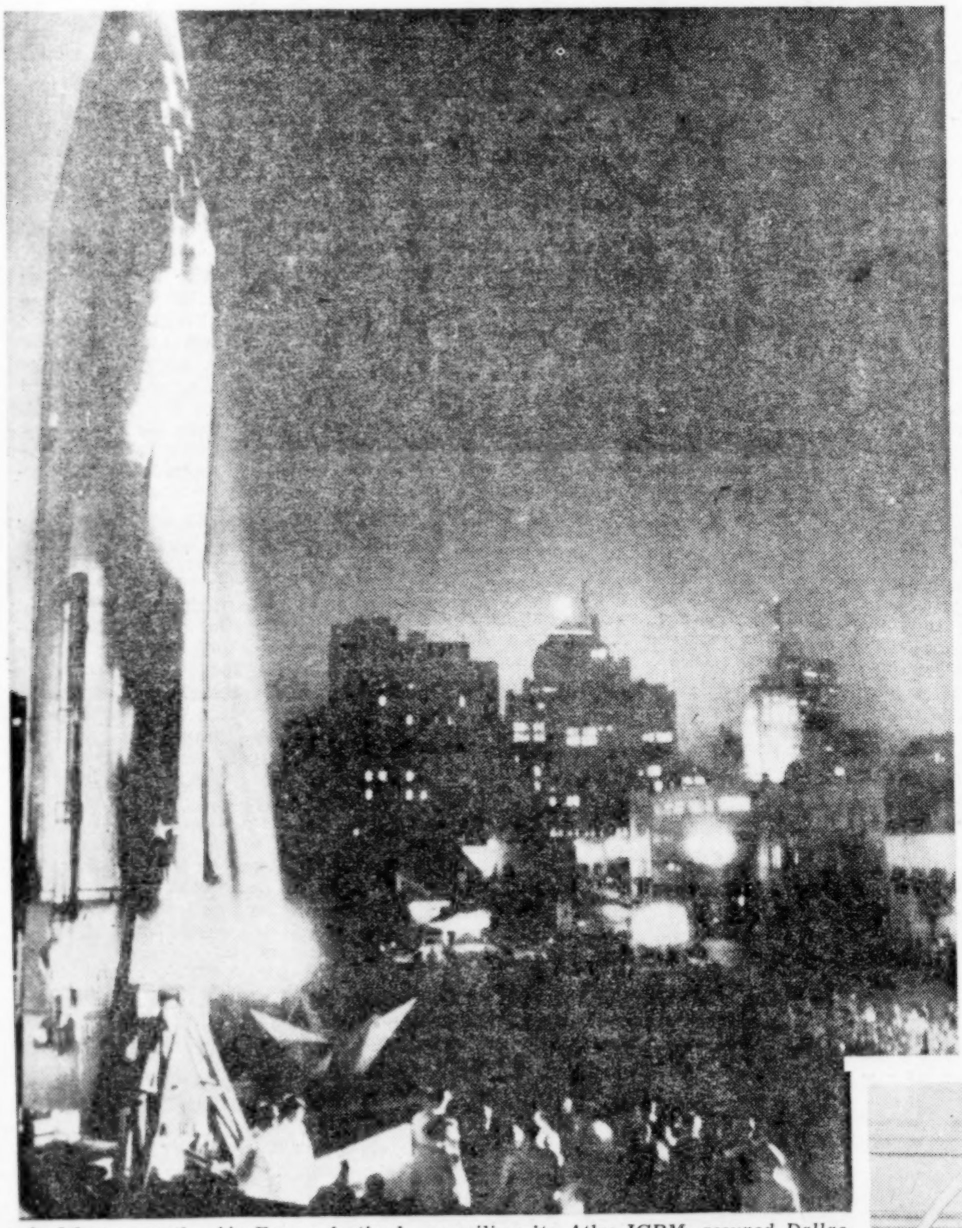
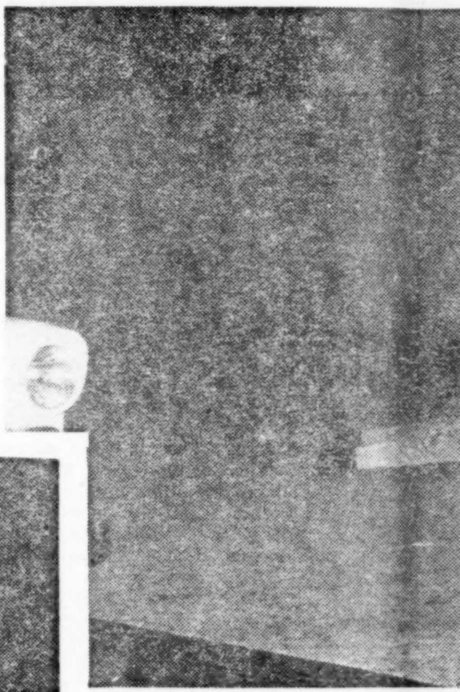


Shortly after New Year, discarded clothes on a bench by New York's East River are all that's left of a man who could not face the rest of 1958.

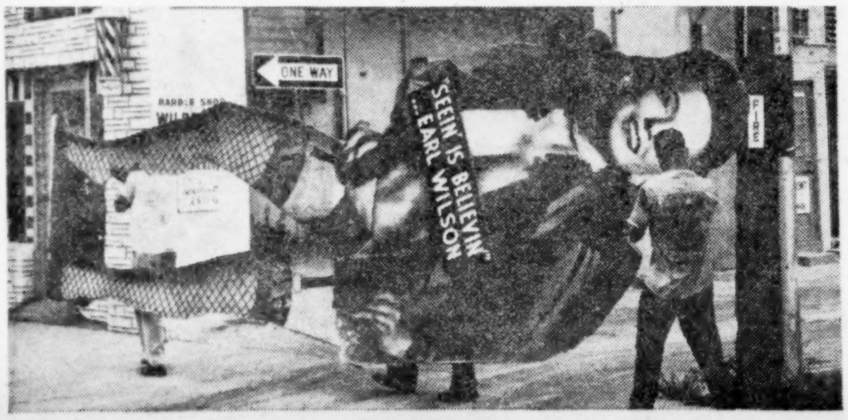


And last year the Air Force, festively unveiling its Atlas ICBM, assured Dallas, Tex., that if we weren't safe neither was anyone else.

Toothpaste, challenged by quicker aspirin, hexachlorophene and higher-finned cars, came out in stripes last year.

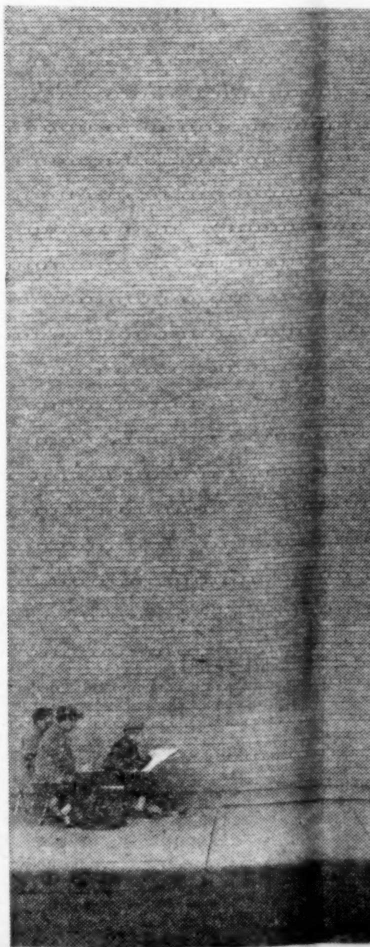


For running from an inquisitive ... sidewalk. If he were whi



The city fathers of Miami persuaded strip joints to remove the larger ads of semi-nudes, in this case one of ecdysiast Evelyn West.

The year of the hula hoop was celebrated by GOP women delegates at a meeting in Cabot-Lowell Boston.



A camera comment on man's strug... made environment as Sunday pain

d aspects of U.S. culture in 1958. Happy new year!

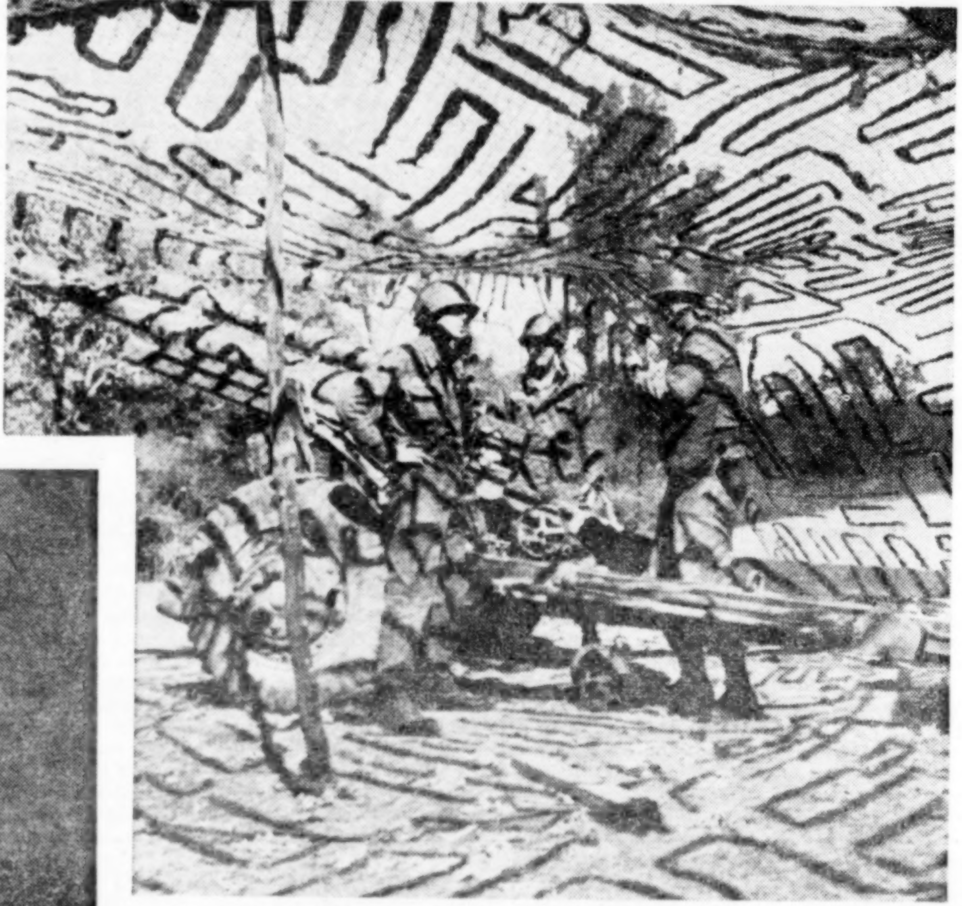
press agent posing a buxom blonde Miss Cornflakes; a chemist shouting "Eureka!" over a new fingernail polish color.

Conservative apologists often complain of the distorted view the rest of the world has absorbed from our gangster films and our crime and comic books (see the review of **Rice Roots,** GUARDIAN, Dec. 29, 1958). They seldom connect this with the fact that the first audiences for these, as for the pictures shown here, are Americans and that their main art "market" is at home. If it can be said that others get a distorted view of us, how true is our own view—or the view we are given—of ourselves? In our speech "eye wash" is older than "brain wash" and faulty mirrors are not restricted to side-shows. Is there a different kind of Jerusalem still to be dreamed of and hoped for in Columbia's "green and pleasant land?"

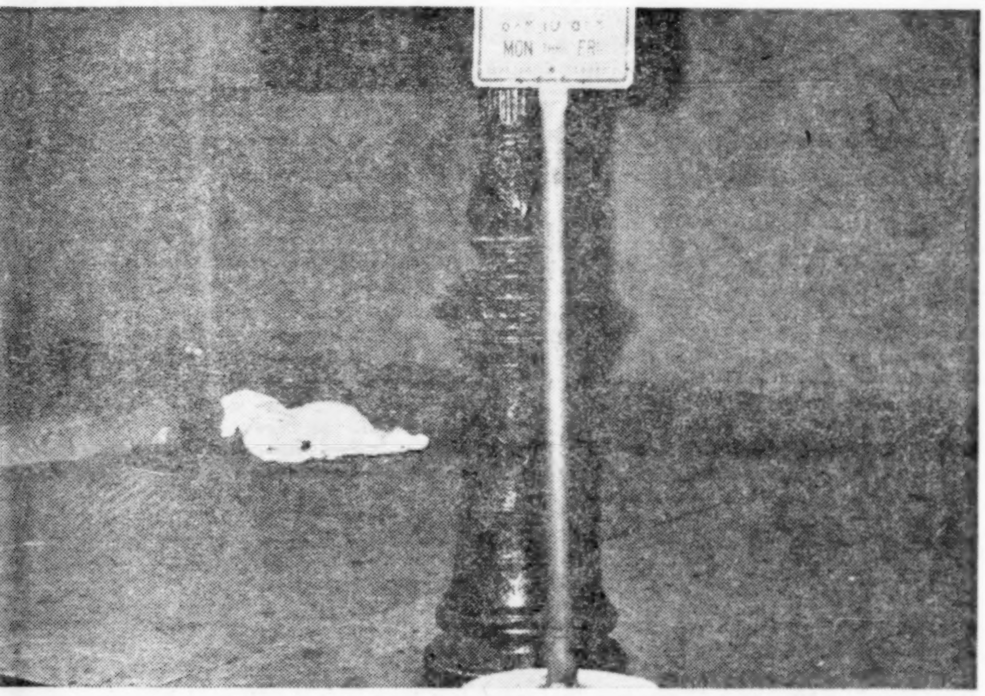
THERE ARE VOICES which go on saying yes. For example, the GUARDIAN in journalism and Frank Lloyd Wright in the arts. And a non-professional brush is sometimes raised too, as with the Sunday painters shown. These honest voices and hands, rising in this unlikely setting, will yet bring us a worthier reality. The spark of brotherhood and humanity shining on a sensitized plate reminds the nations of the world at the UN that not all Americans have been made mad by the gods in preparation for destruction.

The old year is dead. May the new one be less drab and less silly—and at least 365 days long.

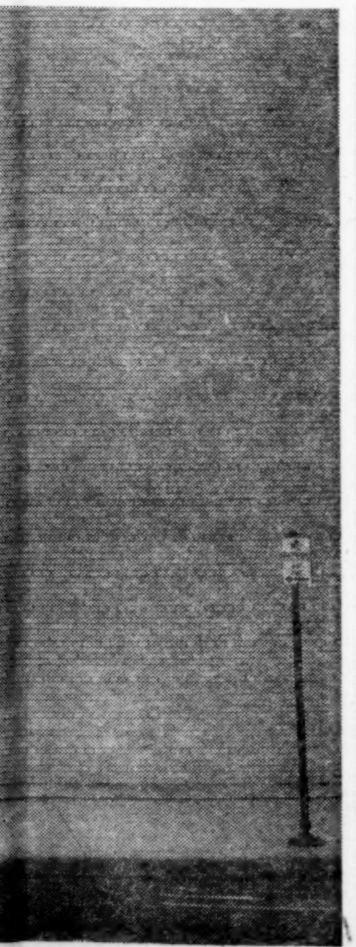
—Robert Joyce



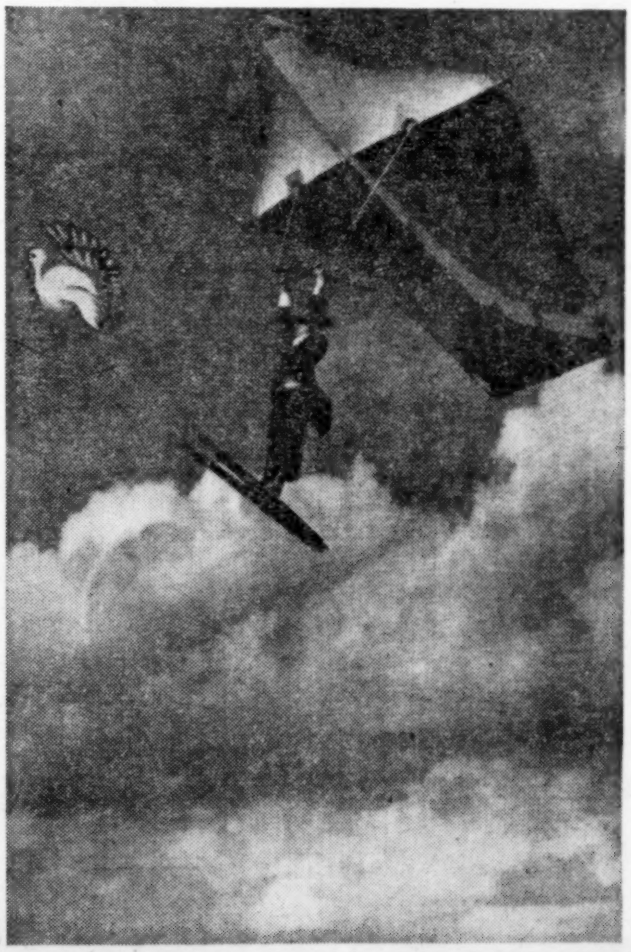
At gunnery practice in California an all-too-significant sample of 1958 abstractionism camouflages a howitzer team in the Santa Lucia Mountains. The weird pattern is formed by the netting over the howitzers.



...uisitive policeman, a 21-year old from the South (wrong color) lay dead on a New York ...ere white he most likely would have looked less "suspicious" to the off-duty cop.



...'s struggle against his machine- ...ay painters worked in Chicago.



A desperate press agent thought this water skier just might sell accommodations for Thanksgiving, 1958, in Florida.

But there were others who looked beyond 1958: American peace walkers demonstrated widely. Here they released a mushroom of balloons at the UN.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE IN AUSTRIA

Pugwash scientists debunk 'limited war'

At Kitzbuhel and at Vienna, Austria, from Sept. 14 to 20 last year, 80 leading scientists from 20 countries held a conference on disarmament. They included ten delegates from the U.S.S.R. and 20 from the U.S. Among the Soviet delegates were such top-ranking scientists as Academician A V. Topchiev and Professors E. K. Federov and N. A. Dobrotin; among the U. S. delegation were Professors Linus Pauling, Leo Szilard and Eugene Rabinowitch.

The conference was the third in a series started in Pugwash, Nova Scotia, Canada, in 1957 on the initiative of industrialist Cyrus K. Eaton; hence it was called the Third Pugwash Conference. Following are excerpts from the scientists' unanimous final statement.

WE MEET IN KITZBUHEL and in Vienna at a time when it has become evident that the development of nuclear weapons makes it possible for man to destroy civilization and, indeed, himself . . . In our opinion defense against nuclear attack is very difficult. Unfounded faith in defensive measures may even contribute to an outbreak of war . . .

It is sometimes suggested that localized wars, with limited objective, might still be fought without catastrophic consequences. History shows, however, that the risk of local conflicts growing into major wars is too great to be acceptable in the age of weapons of mass destruction. Mankind must therefore set itself the task of eliminating all wars, including local wars.

The armaments race is the result of distrust between states; it also contributes to this distrust. Any step that mitigates the arms race, and leads to even small reductions in armaments and armed forces, on an equitable basis and subject to necessary control, is therefore desirable. We welcome all steps in this direction and, in particular, the recent agreement in Geneva between representatives of East and West about the feasibility of detecting test-explosions . . . We most earnestly hope this approval will soon be followed by an international agreement leading to the cessation of all nuclear weapon tests and an effective system of control. . . .

WE RECOGNIZE that the accumulation of large stocks of nuclear weapons has made a completely reliable system of controls for far-reaching nuclear disarmament extremely difficult, perhaps impossible.

For this disarmament to become possible, nations may have to depend, in addition to a practical degree of technical verification, on a combination of political agreements, of successful international security arrangements, and of experience of successful cooperation in various areas. Together, these can create the climate of mutual trust, which does not now exist, and an assurance that nations recognize the mutual political advantages of avoiding suspicion. . . .

It is sometimes suggested that in a future war, the use of nuclear weapons might be restricted to objectives such as military bases, troop concentrations, airfields, and other communication centers; and that attacks on large centers of population could thus be avoided. Even tactical weapons now have a large radius of action; cities and towns are commonly closely associated with centers of supply and transportation. We, therefore, believe that even a "restricted" war would lead, despite attempted limitation of targets, to widespread devastation of the territory in which it took place, and to the destruction of much of its population. . . .

The ability of scientists all over the world to understand one another, and to work together, is an excellent instrument for bridging the gap between nations and for uniting them around common aims . . . We call for an increase in the unrestricted flow of scientific information among nations, and for a wide exchange of scientists. We believe that nations which build their national security on secrecy of scientific developments sacrifice the interests of peace, and of the progress of science, for temporary advantages.

IT IS OUR BELIEF that science can best serve mankind if it is free from interference by any dogma imposed from outside, and if it exercises its rights to question all postulates, including its own. . . .

The increasing material support which science now enjoys in many countries is mainly due to its importance, direct or indirect, to the military strength of the nation and to its degree of success in the arms race. This diverts science from its true purpose, which is to increase human knowledge, and to promote man's mastery over the forces of nature for the benefit of all.

We deplore the conditions which lead to this situation, and appeal to all peoples and their governments to establish conditions of lasting and stable peace.

BOOKS THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

The story of America's 'glorious conspiracy'

OPPRESSION must have its justifications. Slaveholders knew this; from some main vantage points of American historical writing they went a long way toward stamping a false and scandalous image of their Negro chattel on the national psyche. The nation is far from fully recovered.

The voices raised against this distortion of truth have been few enough: W. E. B. DuBois and Carter G. Woodson on a plane above all others; and, of a later generation, such men as C. Vann Woodward, John Hope Franklin, Herbert Aptheker and Philip Foner. Unfortunately, the works of these historians are neglected in favor of the current spate of Civil War books in which the Negro is usually left out altogether or again treated as a dolt or buffoon.

It is a pleasure, then, to come across a book* which tells the truth about the most gloriously illegal, conspiratorial undertaking in our history, the Underground Railroad. **Make Free** is that book, as it was the urgently-whispered password of slaves bound for freedom.

WILLIAM BREYFOGLE, a Canadian by birth and now a magazine writer living in Vermont, has told the story of the fugitives and the conductors of the Railroad with considerable journalistic skill. And he has put the fascinating episodes of the traffic against the background of national conflict and calamity which swirled around the slavery question from the Monroe Doctrine of 1820 through the Civil War.

To run away from bondage was hazardous at best. Shaking the hounds off one's trail was only the first of many obstacles. Depending on the starting point, the flight would certainly require weeks and probably months. There was always the danger of getting off the main routes: along the backbone of the great Appalachian chain from Georgia to Maine; up the Mississippi and its tributaries; through the swamplands near the Eastern shore.

No slave could "make free" without help: a place to hide and rest; food to restore the body's vigor; shoes and clothing to replace tattered plantation garments; directions on which way the roads led in a strange land. And the help was always there, stations of the Underground manned by tight-lipped abolitionists, in the hostile deep South as well as the uncertain North.

LEAVING THE COTTON FIELDS near Atlanta, a slave by hard travel and good luck might come upon a neat and isolated community high in the Tennessee hills. There a group of German Mennonites would take him in and eventually send him on to the next station, a Quaker enclave 20 miles away. And so on through Kentucky to the shore of the Ohio River and then across the river to the house in which Levi Coffin kept a light burning for freedom all night long.

Coffin and James Birney were two of many Southerners who had moved to Ohio to carry on their work against the system they hated. Ohio was the Grand Trunk Line of the Railroad because of its common border with Kentucky and what was then part of Virginia, and because its wide outlet on Lake Erie afforded easy access to Southern Canada, the only really safe territory for fugitives.

Breyfogel also deals with the New Englanders and the Florida Seminoles and the parts they played in securing the route to freedom. He recounts some of the exploits of that "singularly victorious" woman, Harriet Tubman.

MANY OF THESE practical abolitionists were deeply involved in other reform movements and were regarded by their more conventional contemporaries as eccentrics. They were vegetarians, temperance advocates, spiritualists, supporters of rights for women and members of the smaller religious sects.

But this they had in common: rather than obey the law they would abide by Deuteronomy which said: "Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee."

William Breyfogle has told their story well and it deserves to be widely read. An index, a list of references and endpaper maps of the Railroad enhance the book's value.

—**Louis E. Burnham**

**MAKE FREE, by William Breyfogle. J. B. Lippincott Co., 521 Fifth Av., N.Y.C. 287 pp. $4.50.*

What a reason!

London, Dec. 1 (AP)—The Soviet Union's day of rest this week has been changed—by official decree—from Sunday to Saturday.

Moscow radio reported the cabinet decision today. The only reason given was that of "meeting the wishes of the working people."

—Baltimore Evening Sun, Dec. 1

Giles in Sunday Express, London

"Marked improvement in the rendering of 'Long Time Ago in Bethlehem.' 'Twas as if Harry Belafonte had joined us."

CHICAGOANS PETITION PRESIDENT

New clemency appeal for Sobell

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER has before him a new appeal signed by more than 100 prominent Chicagoans including Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, Nobel Prize physicist Harold Urey, civic leader John A. Lapp and Quaker Bradford Lyttle, asking commutation of sentence and immediate freedom for Morton Sobell, scientist now serving the ninth of a 30-year sentence on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage.

The appeal quotes Supreme Court Justice Black's statement that the High Court never reviewed the trial record and "has never affirmed the fairness of the trial." Sobell was convicted with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg in 1951 and from 1952 until this year was imprisoned in Alcatraz. He is now in Atlanta. He was convicted on the evidence of Max Elitcher, a college mate whose testimony saved him [Elitcher] from prosecution on an unrelated perjury charge. Of this evidence the appeal suggests that in the era of McCarthyism "perhaps we did not scrutinize with sufficient care the reliability of witnesses." Dr. Urey sums up what most have found on reading the trial record: "You cannot even tell what he is supposed to have done."

THE SIGNERS: The appeal asks that Sobell's sentence be commuted to the years already served and that he be returned to his wife and family. Those signing the appeal include:

Gertrude Abercrombie, artist; Prof. Philip A. Anderson; Rev. William T. Baird; Prof. Peter M. Blau; Rev. Harold A. Bosley; Rabbi Joseph Buchler; Prof. Lindley J. Burton; Dr. Clarence Cohn; Rev. Fred Cappuccino; Rev. David H. Cole; Prof. John J. DeBoer; Prof. Irving T. Diamond; Prof. Lloyd H. Donnell; Prof. William A. Earle; Prof. Kermit Eby; Maurice Friedlander, artist; Prof. George Miles Gibson; Dr. Maurice F. Gleason; Rabbi David Graubart; Dr. Meyer S. Gunther; former Judge Norval K. Harris; Atty. Pearl Hart; Prof. Robert S. Havighurst; Prof. A. Eustace Haydon; Rev. E. Eugene Huff; Margaret B. Hulbert, social worker; Atty. Ira A. Kipnis; Dr. Alfred D. Klinger; Faye Langerman, social worker; Rev. Guilford M. Larimer Jr.; Sidney Lens, writer and trade unionist; Dr. Harvey A. Lewis; Prof. Bernard Loomer; Dr. Maurice Lorber; Stephen Love, atty.; Lafayette Marsh, church leader; Prof. Curtis MacDougall; Rabbi Moses Mescheloff; Rev. Leland Nicholas Lotz; Rev. Victor Obenhaus; Martha Eva Parker, social worker; Atty. Harry Z. Perel; Dr. I. D. Podore; Prof. Dale Pontius; Prof. Austin H. Riesen; Prof. Paul A. Schilpp; Prof. Malcolm Sharp; Rev. Lacy Simms; Atty. Irving S. Steinberg; Prof. Emeritus Dr. Arthur William Stillians; Rev. Richard L. Stolp; Atty. A. Ovrum Tapper; Rev. John B. Thompson; Rev. Alva Tompkins; Louis Weiner, artist; Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein; Rev. Herman Will Jr.; Prof. George H. Watson; Dr. Ernest B. Zeisler.

Liberation, Paris

East and West

(Continued from Page 1)

count Russian security requirements. If that were done, he said, and if the West renounced its futile demand for a "unilateral Soviet retirement from Eastern Europe," negotiations would open up possibilities of gradual, mutual withdrawal "carried out as part of a general international agreement" accompanied by "a major relaxation of political tensions generally."

ECONOMIC WARFARE: Moscow's offer and the Rapacki Plan seemed designed to explore just this possibility. But the West would have none of it. Instead, Washington warned that, if Soviet forces in East Berlin hand over power to the East German Democratic Republic, NATO powers would stay on in West Berlin and use force, if necessary, to keep open the corridor from West Germany to West Berlin. Moscow in turn said it would definitely withdraw its forces from East Berlin by May this year, and Western use of force might lead to a Big War.

During this exchange, Washington's major European allies seemed less concerned with Berlin than with their own economic fortunes. On Jan. 1, the European Common Market went into effect, giving preferential treatment to the circulation of goods of member countries (France, West Germany, Italy and the Benelux countries).

The Common Market was pushed through largely by France, but only after it paid a heavy price to meet West German competition. French production costs in general are 10-20% higher than German costs; in electrical products, they are 50% higher. In the mechanical industries, France is outclassed also by the Belgians, Dutch and Italians. Besides, France is being bled in money and manpower by the Algerian war.

PRIDE AND AUSTERITY: To overcome this handicap, President de Gaulle went on the air Dec. 28 to ask the French people for greater sacrifices to restore "national grandeur." After referring to himself as the "guide of France and chief of the Republican state" and using such fervent perorations as "People of France, great people! Pride! Courage! Hope!", he announced: (1) a 17½% devaluation of the franc; (2) increased taxation on corporations, high incomes, alcohol and tobacco; (3) a cut in pensions of able-bodied veterans; (4) reduction in state financing of railroads and other nationalized industries; (5) no reduction in the cost of pursuing "the pacification" of Algeria.

To the French working man, the de Gaulle program will mean higher prices for wine, tobacco, foodstuffs and transportation and an end to wage increases rising automatically with living costs.

Labor's reaction was immediate. The CP-led General Confdn. of Labor termed the program an "offensive without precedent against the working class." The Socialist-led Force Ouvriere called it "a new attack" on workers' living standards. Even the Roman Catholic French Confdn. of Christian Workers accused de Gaulle of "gambling" on economic expansion. Parisians gloomily understated: "This is going to be real bad."

Realistically, Gen. de Gaulle's austerity program guaranteed success neither in economic progress nor in Algeria. It was, however, certain to increase the proifts of West German and French monopolies, precipitate a trade war with Britain and add to NATO's disintegration.

COMMUNAL MYTHS: Like de Gaulle, Chiang Kai-shek was also chasing rainbows, dreaming of recovering his lost grandeur on the mainland. According to Chiang, mainland Chinese were in revolt against the commune system, which was misrepresented as separating children from parents and destroying family life.

On Dec. 18 a Peking directive added details to the original commune resolution, reduced the work day to eight hours and said that "parents may take the children [from nurseries] back home any time they wish." The directive said that in building residential quarters "attention must be paid to making the houses suited to the living together of men and women, and the aged and the young of each family."

"A GOING CONCERN": The directive also corrected the "misconception" that personal belongings would be removed in the communes. It assured commune members that they would continue to own their houses, clothing, bedding, furniture, small farm tools, domestic animals and the trees around their houses, and that they would be allowed to engage in side occupations which did not interfere with their collective labor.

From Hong Kong N.Y. **Times** correspondent Tillman Durdin reported that the increasingly complex economic machine, "incorporating features never tried anywhere before," would tax the country's leadership to the utmost. But, he said, most knowledgeable observers believe "China faces the coming year as very much a going concern."

Eccles in London Worker

The main course on the new menus in West Germany.

Newspaper strike

(Continued from Page 1)

nine struck papers continued to publish but could distribute only at the newspaper plants. Officers of the Guild and the craft unions in the industry ordered their men to cross the deliverers' picket lines and stay on the job.

Most crossed but some of the printers at the N.Y. **Daily News** balked. Their action on Dec. 10 remained the high-water mark of labor solidarity for the strike's duration. The **News** promptly fired four of those who failed to cross the line. Francis Barrett, president of Big Six (the N.Y. Typographical Union No. 6) appealed to the **News** printers to go to work. He linked arms with another Big Six official and walked through waving his men to follow him. None did. Barrett opened grievance procedures to get the four reinstated. The **News** refused. The **News** Chapel of the Big Six voted to stay out.

THE LOCK-OUT: When the papers simultaneously suspended publication on Dec. 11, the **Times** said the action of the **News** Chapel was in effect a strike against all the papers in the N.Y. Publishers' Assn. With that justification the papers shut down, locking out 17,000 of the 20,000 newspaper workers in the city. Only at the **Times** were the editorial and business staffs kept working. The rest were on a pre-Christmas "payless furlough" relying for their holiday cheer on their union benefits.

Negotiations with the deliverers dragged on amid gloomy communiques from the publishers computing the city's losses from the strike. The union modified its demands. Instead of a 35-hour week they said they'd settle for 38 hours the first year of the contract, 37 hours the second. They agreed to accept the publishers' proposal reducing the bundle size from 53 pounds to 50 although few thought the three pounds would forestall many ruptures. Barney G. Cameron, president of the Publishers' Assn., called any reduction in the work week "fantastic" and said it would make for "prohibitive costs."

On Dec. 15 the leaders of the newspaper unions met and passed a resolution "resenting" the lockout. The printers, they said, were ready to print but the publishers said they'd print only when they could distribute. On Dec. 16 the publishers suggested the deliverers might like to reconsider the original publishers' terms. The union leaders submitted the deal to the membership but the members refused to vote on it. Some reports said the feeling was rising among the rank-and-file against the leaders for twice taking unacceptable terms.

EASTLAND IN ACT: Pressure was building up against the strikers from other quarters. For example, the Senate Internal Security sub-committee, searching for alleged "subversion" in the communications field, chose Dec. 16 at the height of the strike to pounce on Stephen Grattan, a member of the **Daily News** Chapel of Big Six where the strike's lone spark of solidarity was struck. Grattan, 61, has been an ITU member for 40 years and twice served as chapel chairman at the **News**. He is also an outspoken independent socialist and secretary of the American Forum for Socialist Education.

Grattan was subpenaed and given 24 hours to prepare himself to testify before the committee in Washington. He showed up on Dec. 17, was asked about his political affiliations and his membership in the ITU. Grattan refused to answer, citing the First and Fifth Amendments. He blamed his subpena on "the publishers' lock-out" and said: "I'll tell my union about my political affiliations but not Eastland."

The pressures probably would not have shaken the deliverers were it not for an action on Dec. 20 that cut the ground from under the strikers. The heads of eight newspaper unions, including all the crafts and the Newspaper Guild, voted to reject the deliverers' request for financial help and some active participation in the strike. More than labor solidarity was at issue. If the deliverers, instead of the Guild, had set the pattern for the industry all employees would have benefitted. The unions, nevertheless, rejected the proposal of the deliverers as bitterly as a few days earlier they had "resented" the publishers' lock-out.

Eccles in London Worker

"Hullo, Fleet Street? This is your China correspondent here."

THE END: "Rejection" and "resentment" were unlikely to bring publishers to their knees. From the 20th on the strike ran down hill fast. On the evening of Dec. 26 the negotiators reached agreement. It took all of Dec. 27 to explain the settlement to a membership meeting. On Dec. 28 the members voted 4 to 1 to accept terms almost identical with those they had twice rejected. The tally was 2,091 to 537. On Dec. 29 the papers hit the stands.

The total package came to $7. The publishers had not budged from that figure since negotiations started. When the union demanded a $10 package it specified that $9 was to be in cash. Of the $7 they ended up with, only $5.30 is in cash. For the contract's first year the men are to get a raise of $3.55. They are also to get Columbus Day as a holiday which the publishers estimate will cost them 45c per worker per week. That sum is therefore included in the $7 package. In the second year the men will get a raise of $1.75 a week in cash and a three-day annual sick leave, calculated as worth another $1.25 and charged as part of the package. The contract provides, however, that unused leave may be payable in cash.

Among the fringes is a clause granting three days of paid leave in case of a death in the worker's immediate family. The bundle size was lowered three pounds. The 40-hour week remains.

The first issue of the **Daily News** to come off the presses in 19 days carried the headline: "WE'RE OFF AND RUNNING." To many it seemed that the publishers had already crossed the finish line leaving labor leisurely to chew dust.

Monroe, N.C.

(Continued from Page 1)

tee to Combat Racial Injustice has undertaken to supply the legal assistance required to restore the boys to their families and to prevent victimization of the parents or NAACP officials of Monroe. Williams is chairman of the committee which lists among its founders L. E. Austin, publisher of the **Carolina Times,** Durham, N.C.; Rev. C. K. leader of the Tallahassee, Fla., bus protest movement, and Carl Braden, field secy., Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. G. L. Weissman of New York City is secretary.

On behalf of the committee, Lynn is also studying the record of the two trials of Dr. A. E. Perry, vice-president of the Union County NAACP, who was indicted on a charge of performing an abortion on a white woman shortly after he led a campaign to desegregate Monroe's only city-owned swimming pool. Dr. Perry and other NAACP leaders maintain the case is a frame-up in retaliation for his desegregation work. The State Supreme Court threw out the conviction resulting from the first trial in 1957, but a second trial recently ended in another conviction.

THIRD CASE: Another Monroe case in which the committee has intervened involves Lewis Medlin, a white factory worker accused of beating and attempting to rape a pregnant Negro mother of five children. At Medlin's arraignment in Dec. 19, Mrs. Mary Ruth Reed, the complainant, was represented by local counsel retained by the committee. As a result of Mrs. Reed's testimony and that of Dr. Perry, who treated her immediately after the attack, the judge ordered the case sent to the Superior Court for trial.

It had been widely assumed in Monroe that Medlin would never be brought to trial or that the charge against him—aggravated assault—would be reduced. In fact, at the time of his arrest Recorders Court Judge J. Emmet Griffin had said: "He's probably not guilty of what he's charged with." The Committee to Combat Racial Injustice attributed the arraignment to the protests against recent developments in Monroe which have reached Gov. Luther H. Hodges.

Among these protests have been letters from many parts of the United States and cables from L. J. Collins, Canon of London's St. Paul's Cathedral, and from the Committee Against Racism and Anti-Semitism headed by Jean Paul Sartre in France.

FALSE STATEMENT: Gov. Hodges has responded to the protests with a form letter and a mimeographed statement of Judge Price justifying the commitment of the children. Price's statement claims that the boys had been brought into juvenile courts on three previous occasions on charges of petty theft, that their mothers are at work during the day and cannot control them, and that one mother had agreed to the commitment of her son.

Williams told the GUARDIAN that the Judge's statement was misleading in some respects and completely false in others. Neither mother had agreed to the commitment, he said; both felt their children were guiltless of any offense in the kissing case and that they had not had a fair hearing.

The weekly **Carolina Times** put the Monroe events in proper perspective in a biting editorial. Answering its own question, "Why they did it?" the paper answers: "Well might you ask us why boys of such years will pull a little girl's 'pigtails,' throw rocks at dogs, eat green apples after being warned that they will make them sick. Well might you ask us why a boy of eight or nine will bring home a stray puppy or dog he sees, or cries because mother will not let him take his new skates to bed with him."

HELP URGED: Calling the case a "sordid attempt to make criminals out of two under-age children," the **Times** noted that "this mountain which has been made out of a molehill in Monroe never would have been thrown up if the races of the children had been reversed. For what law enforcement agency in North Carolina would arrest, jail and confine to a reformatory two little white boys, ages eight and nine, for kissing two little Negro girls or being kissed by them?"

The Committee to Combat Racial Injustice is sponsoring a speaking tour of its chairman, Robert F. Williams, circulating petitions, soliciting funds for legal defense and urging more letters of protest to Gov. Hodges. Its address is Suite 1117, 141 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

White in Akron Beacon Journal
DISPLACED PERSONS

Robert Williams—new kind of Southern leader

AT 33, ROBERT F. WILLIAMS is a man with a mission. Behind him is a brief hitch in the World War II army, 18 months as a volunteer in the post-war Marine Corps and a lifetime of resenting jimcrow in his native South. Ahead of him, as president of the Union County, N.C., branch of the NAACP, is the tough task of leading the masses of his people in a militant fight for equality.

There's no mistaking the size of the job. Building the NAACP anywhere in the South these days is more than a notion. In the face of the almost certain retribution of the Ku Klux Klan in Union County it can be downright dangerous to go about it as Williams has done.

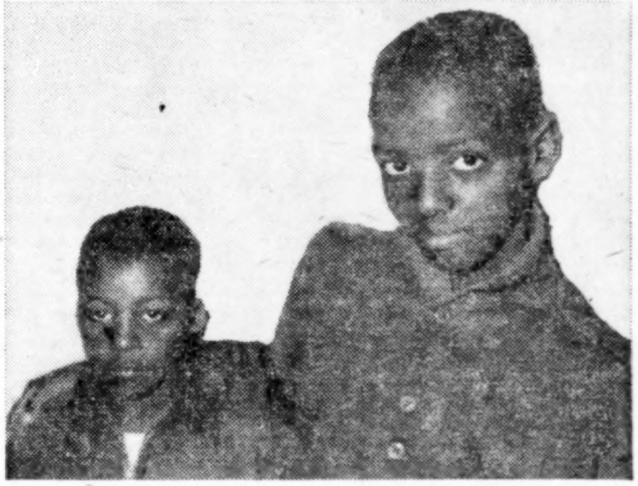
HE SET OUT TO BRING into the branch the poorest, most oppressed Negroes in Monroe and throughout the county, and he succeeded. He began to tackle their problems, and they responded.

That's how the case of Hanover Thompson and Fuzzy Simpson came to his attention. When the boys' mothers heard their sons were in trouble they turned first to Williams and the NAACP. In years past they might not have, because the impression was widespread that NAACP was an organization for a few professionals, business people and ministers but not for hard-pressed working folk.

Both mothers are domestic workers who make $15 a week. Mrs. Jennie Simpson is a widow and the mother of seven children. Mrs. Evelyn Thompson, separated from her husband, tries to take care of five children on her wages. Both have applied for welfare aid from the state but have been denied relief.

WILLIAMS POINTS OUT that though Negroes make up about 30% of Monroe's 12,000 population, they can get nothing but menial jobs. In recent years the North Carolina Industrial Development Commission has induced several new plants to locate in Monroe, including the Yale & Towne Lock Co., Carolina Manufacturing Co., and General Knitting Mills. But of all the new employment provided by these industries, Negroes have gotten only two jobs as janitors. Nevertheless, Negroes are taxed along with whites to support the work of the Commission.

Williams believes that only a frontal attack on segregation all along the line will change such conditions. As a result, whites in Monroe spread the rumor that the solidly-built 200-pound machinist who heads the NAACP is an outside agitator, a Northerner come to Monroe to "stir up trouble between the races." His Negro neighbors know, however, that Williams was born among them and is not a Northerner at all, but a new kind of militant Southern leader. And they like the kind he is.



DAVID (FUZZY) SIMPSON (l.) AND HANOVER THOMPSON
There was a man who cared very much

About the Rumanian old age vitamin

FOR THE MANY readers who have written to the GUARDIAN seeking more information on the Rumanian Vitamin H^3, the reported cure for old age, as described in a dispatch from Moscow by Wilfred Burchett (Nov. 10, 1958), we have this information:

The experimental period of the use of the vitamin is now over, but it is not yet clear whether the marketing period has started, although the decision has been made to sell the vitamin on a commercial basis.

Readers are advised to write for further information to Prof. Ana Aslan, Director, Institutul de Geriatrie, Bucharest, Rumania. Prof. Aslan does not have secretaries to reply to the queries that are coming to her in 20 languages, so if there is a delay in the reply, it should be understandable.

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CLARENCE HATHAWAY main speaker at Celebration of 35th Anniversary of **THE WORKER.** Original Entertainment. Fri., Jan. 23, 8 p.m., at 32 W. Randolph, Hall B-3. Adm: 90c. Ausp: Press Comm.

PHILADELPHIA

SOCIAL SCIENCE FORUMS, Adelphia Hotel, 13th & Chestnut, 8:30 p.m. Call: EV 6-3560.

Jan. 16: Depression, Prosperity or What?—Victor Perlo.
Feb. 20: Negro History Week & America's No. 1 Democratic Battle—Louis E. Burnham.
Mar. 13: China's Progress & Our National Interest—Joseph North.
Apr. 17: Trends in American Jewish Life.
May 1: Labor's Independent Political Action.
June 12: Which Way to U.S. Socialism?
Series $4; Single $1; Youth—half price.

MICHAEL ELLIS, Dir. Bucks Co. Playhouse, speaks on "Censorship in the Theater," Fri., Jan. 9, 8:30 p.m., Drake Hotel, 1521 Spruce St. Adm. $1.50. Benefit Legal Fund for Dismissed Teachers.

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Come hear **DONALD KEYS,** nat'l chairman Committee for Sane Nuclear Policy, lecture on Atomic Warfare, Jan 9, 8:30 p.m., Beacon Hotel, Bway & 75 St., Silver Room. Adm. free. Ausp: West Side Community Club.

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Conference on Jewish survival Jan. 17 in N.Y.

AN ALL-DAY CONFERENCE on the question of Jewish survival, sponsored by **Jewish Currents** magazine as part of its First Anniversary celebration, will be held on Sat., Jan. 17, at Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Av., New York City.

The conference will hear reports on three major current problems facing the American-Jewish community:

- The Impact of Anti-Semitism and Racism on Jewish Survival—by Dr. Louis Harap;
- Jewish Culture as an Instrument for Survival—by Max Rosenfeld of Philadelphia, Jewish poet and translator;
- Bringing Up Our Children for Jewish Survival—by Dr. Alfred Henley of Washington, D.C., president of the Washington Jewish Culture Center.

Morris U. Schappes, editor of **Jewish Currents,** will deliver a report on the magazine's viewpoint on Jewish survival, as well as on Jewish culture, Israel and Jews under socialism.

Registrations for the conference may be made through **Jewish Currents,** 22 E. 17 St., New York 3, N.Y., WA 4-5740.

Marxist school opens winter term Jan. 19

MARXIST THEORY and its application is the subject of seven new courses being offered by the Faculty of Social Science, 80 E. 11 St., N.Y.C., in their winter term, beginning Mon., Jan. 19. Registration is now being taken daily from 2 to 9 p.m. No more than 25 students are accepted in each class.

Included are: "Elements of Marxism," — an introductory course, and "Marxist Principles," for students with some previous study, both taught by Harold Collins; "Human Freedom" and "Philosophy of History," with Herbert Aptheker; "Dialectics" and "Psychology Today," with Harry K. Wells; and "Art and Dialectics," with Sidney Finkelstein.

There are, in addition, five new courses on "The World Today," and eight on "The American Scene," covering such subjects as "Socialism and Capitalism," "Soviet Democracy," "China Today," "Socialist Trends in the U.S.," "The Negro Question," and "Ideas In Our Time."

Classes are held once weekly for seven sessions, at either 6:45 or 8:30 p.m. The fee is $6 per course. Catalogues with complete course descriptions are available at the Faculty's offices.

THE GALLERY

U. S. MARSHALS IN WASHINGTON, D.C., on complaint from the Food and Drug Administration, seized 406 cases of apples shipped by Sen. Harry F. Byrd's company in Virginia. The complaint stated that the cans contained adulterated food and ingredients not named on the label. When inspectors checked the shipment they found that many of the cans were rusty, some had pinhole leaks and many of the apples were spoiled. The case was to have a court hearing on Jan. 5. Since Virginia has closed its schools rather than integrate them, maybe Byrd will plead ignorance . . . Cubana Airlines have introduced free bingo on their New York-to-Havana flights to bolster sales which dropped after two of the line's planes were "kidnapped" by Castro supporters. . . . John J. McCabe walked into a lunchroom in Mineola, N.Y., to get a cup of coffee during the recent cold spell. All counter seats were taken, so he took his cup to a table. When the check arrived it read: 25c. McCabe hit the roof and anything else within reach. Cops hauled him before Judge William Dempsey who, fortunately for the defendant, also was a coffee drinker. He told McCabe: "I can understand your getting annoyed at 25c a cup for coffee. It's bad enough to pay a dime these days. I'll suspend sentence."

IN JULY, 1957, three men began an attempt to scale the sheer face of El Capitan mountain in Yosemite Valley. They used the tension climbing method which requires hammering pitons, long, thin wedges with rings on the end, into cracks in the rock. When there are no cracks, it is necessary to drill holes to set in expansion bolts. It takes about 30 minutes to drill a hole. In October, 1958, preliminary work was completed and the party set out. After 46 days of harrowing battles against the elements, the party reached the top, accomplishing what they called "the longest, steepest climb in the history of mountaineering." When they reached the top, they were met by Ellen Searby, a Stanford U. student, who hiked up the back slope with friends to await the heroes.

THE AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE Underwriters Assn. proposed to its members that they increase auto insurance rates for 1959 cars because of the extensive use of glass in the new models. The group's

Eulenspiegel, Berlin

research shows that risks increase 16% to 20%. An association spokesman said: "Glass has always been a terrific problem . . . and it doesn't take any acuteness to see new models creating even worse problems." He added that cars without wrap-around windshields would not be affected by the rate change. . . . The Doggery is "a distinctive new salon" just opened in Beverly Hills offering "for your dog . . . fashions and accessories custom-created to match his unique personality." A leader item offered in connection with the opening is "a natural cashmere topcoat with beaver collar and tortoise buttons." What, no vicuna? . . . **Friar** magazine informs us that "the Green Scapular Foundation, Box 221 Valley Stream, N.Y., publishes a small card bearing the silhouette of a man's face and the words: 'This unknown Communist has a soul. Will you be generous enough to pray for the conversion of this one soul?'" Seems like it will take a mess of praying to convert all them Chinese.

TV ACTOR BOB CUMMINGS says he never makes an important decision without first consulting an astrologer. He has complete horoscopes cast for all prospective employes on his program. "You'd be surprised," he says, "how many of our leading citizens—State Department people, executives and so on—rely on astrology." Of course, everyone knows Dulles has been living under the sign of Sputnik. . . . The Sheriff of Sedgwick County, Kansas, raided a private club last month and arrested five men on gambling charges. Later when they were released on bond and were asked to claim articles confiscated during the raid, they refused to own up to any of it. The haul contained 20 pairs of loaded dice. . . . Automobile bumper stickers reading, "End the Missile Race; Let Mankind Live," printed in fluorescent red ink, are available for 15c from the Peace Education Program of the American Friends Service Committee, 59 E. Madison St., Chicago 2, Ill. . . . The American Medical Assn. **News** says: "Never put off until tomorrow what you can do today. There may be a law against it tomorrow."

—Robert E. Light

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But—not every album of merit is recorded by well-known performers. For example, we have heard several recordings by extremly talented young artists we are sure you will enjoy. The problem is to convince you that they are exciting entertainment.

Below are listed three of the best new albums. Some of you are acquainted with the performers' work and that will speak for itself. But the majority probably never heard them perform. To those we say: Please take our word for it—these are wonderful albums you will treasure and want to buy extra copies for friends.

Please note, they are offered at a new, low GBS price: **$3.75 per album** including postage and handling.

LEON BIBB sings **FOLK SONGS** with chorus and orchestra conducted by **Milt Okun; Fred Hellerman**, guitar. If you are familiar with Bibb's work around the New York area, particularly in the City Center production of Kurt Weill's "Lost in the Stars," then don't bother to read further, move right down to the coupon. But if you have never heard him, you are in for a treat. He has a beautiful, trained lyric baritone voice which ranges into the tenor register. In a sense it is a misnomer to call this a folk album because the orchestral arrangements and Bibb's voice are not in the "folksy" tradition. Perhaps it is best labelled a collection of American songs beautifully sung and arranged. There is the same excitement here as was found in Harry Belafonte's early work.

Songs include: Sinner Man, East Virginia, Turtle Dove, Darlin', Rocks and Gravel, Poor Lolette, Look Over Yonder, Red Rosy Bush, Take This Hammer, Skillet, Jerry, Dink's Blues, Irene.

SONGS with **GUY CARAWAN.** People in the Los Angeles area and along the hootenanny circuit should be well acquainted with Guy Carawan's lovely tenor voice. However, something new has been added to his repertoire. In the summer of 1957 he went to the Moscow Youth Festival. There he learned songs from all over the world. He was invited to tour the U.S.S.R. and China singing his special brand of Americana. On his return he recorded this album. One tune we know you will like is called Chinese Flute, which, Carawan says, "I learned from Wang, a Chinese railroad worker. It's played on a six-hole bamboo flute that was given to me by a young Chinese fellow whom Peggy Seeger and I met out in a boat one day on the lake of the Summer Palace near Peking. Peggy and I were floating along playing the guitar and banjo and before we knew it we were surrounded by a dozen or so rowboats of Chinese. We started swapping tunes with a flute player in one of the boats and before long were having a hootenanny. When we left, the flute player insisted I take his flute and learn to play it."

Songs include: Old Blue, Cripple Creek, Whoa Buck, Three Little Pigs, Boll Weevil, Brazos, Buffalo Gals, Virgin Mary, Sinner Man, The Water Is Wide, Sourwood Mountain, Weary Blues, The Little Black Flies, This Is The Way I Feel, Hava Na Geela, Chinese Flute, Katusha, Strangest Dream.

FOLK SONGS for babies, small children, parents and baby sitters by THE BABY SITTERS — Lee Hays, Alan Arkin, Jeremy Arkin, Doris Kaplan, Jeff Kaplan, Adam Arkin and Co. It's wrong, of course, to include Lee Hays in a grouping of young folk singers. The senior member and basso profundo of the Weavers has been at it for longer than he would care for us to mention. Alan Arkin perhaps fits the category better. He is a member of the Tarriers who filled the juke boxes with their recording of Cindy. But the rest of the group we know you never heard before. Two of the ladies are housewives making their professional debut, and the rest—well, they never recorded before because they have just learned to talk.

Sound offbeat? It is. It's one of the most charming, ingenious albums we have ever heard. Recorded in a living room—with time out for feedings, diaper changes, etc.—the album is a collection of children's songs and games. It's the kind of album youngsters will listen to and sing along with for hours at a time, while the parents get on with the chores. It is like having a nursery school teacher at home. But as the title indicates, there is a certain charm that captures grown-ups as well. This might become the most popular children's record of the year. If there is a youngster at your house, you'll want this record.

Songs include: Come On and Join the Game, Over in the Meadow, Fiddle-I-Dee, Bobby Shafto, Ha-Ha Thisaway, By'm By, Cape Cod Boys, Where's Miss Pinky, Tell Me Please, The Step Song, Hush Little Baby, Daylight Train, The Little House, Mister Policeman, Alouette, Billy Boy, I'm Not Small, This Old Man, The Clock Song, Counting Sheep.

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the SPECTATOR

The road to Accra

ACCRA, GHANA

TO BOARD AN AIR FRANCE Constellation in the over-sophistication of Buenos Aires, and to step out of its shiny luxury at Dakar, French Africa, covers a time-span of 19 hours plus quite a few thousand miles of land and sea. Yet both time and space lose their significance when there are worlds in between.

I had never known Dakar before except as a refuelling station on the Europe-South American run. This time I was pushed through immigration, public health and customs and packed off to the new luxury hotel by the sea shore, two miles away. The first thing that struck me about Dakar were the sky-high prices.

The second thing which impressed me was the almost total separation between the races. Not in the social sense of southern U.S.—Negroes are admitted as guests to the hotel's bar, dining-room and, presumably, its living quarters—but in the economic sense that all managerial positions of any kind appear to be in the hands of Europeans and all menial jobs are performed by Negroes. The French have even adopted the English term "boy," by which all fully grown men, performing any type of manual task, are addressed.

WHEN I BOARDED the Pan American plane that was to carry us some 2,000 miles south-east to Accra, the atmosphere changed noticeably. Now the white minority—consisting mainly of the aircraft's crew and a few returning residents of the Congo, Rhodesia and South Africa who had to make connections in Accra — almost disappeared among the gay, colored and colorfully attired majority.

Drawing by Dyad in London Worker
"Supposin' this colonial independence idea spreads to Britain?"

This was an exciting and excited crowd, with old friends meeting in the aisle and new friendships being struck up across the adjustable seats. There were Africans from North and East and West Africa alike and Americans galore who had come as delegates or observers or to cover the All-African Peoples Conference.

There was handsome young John Kale from Uganda whose face looks like a beautiful piece of ebony sculpture. He was on his way back from New York where he had succeeded in putting Ruanda Urundi—a small trust terrritory under the administration of Belgium, but demographically and culturally part of his homeland—on the United Nations map. There was Mike the Drummer, as he is affectionately known wherever African music is played and loved.

Vivacious and dynamic Michael Babatunde Olatunji hid an iron determination behind his almost eternal smile: a determination to learn all he can learn. He is now reading for the Ph.D. in Public Administration at New York University and learning Russian and French at the same time. Fully trained, he will return to his native Nigeria to serve his people better and more wisely when freedom comes to that vast country in 1960. Rumor has it that Olatunji, now 31, will be Nigeria's first foreign minister.

WE GOT INTO ACCRA in the small hours of the morning and it was noon before I got a glimpse of this sprawling city of some 200,000, a city never planned, which grew like Topsy out of the wilderness. Accra is a study in contrasts: it is shanty-town and super-modern architecture all in one. It has well-designed and functional public buildings, a beautiful modern hotel, lovely bungalows with cool, shaded gardens; it has well-stocked and efficient department stores which compare well with Western Europe.

The largest department store, Kingsway (United African Co.), is so English that one is less surprised to see in its coffee bar pale-faced men in shorts and blond women in strapless dresses having their elevenses and their Horlick and Ovaltine, than to see the larger number of Africans—some shoe-less but the majority dressed European fashion in slacks and open shirts—at neighboring tables, or doing their shopping in the air-conditioned food-center.

DRIVING IS ON THE LEFT, as in England, and local policemen, except for the color of their skin, look exceedingly like English bobbies. Taxi drivers are the same friendly lot that their profession seems to produce the world over. Most domestic work is done by men; most small trade, in shop and street kiosk, by women. Dress varies from the entirely nude—some British social workers still turn their eyes away—to the most gorgeous local attire and the most incredible teddy-boy wear on the part of the smart young set.

Domestic service appears to be one of Accra's major industries, and even those who wish to, find it hard to do without it in a country of continuous heat, poor transportation, little air-conditioning and less labor-saving devices. What disturbs one is that the system of "boys" is maintained—lock, stock and barrel—in the free state of Ghana, with upperclass Ghanians taking precisely the same attitude toward their domestic help as Europeans.

On feels restless and disturbed, but one also feels wonderfully exhilarated. When I went to the first party, to welcome delegates and friends, I felt that now at last I was in Africa, for here the entire continent was meeting, and here they had come to discuss not only their common problems but also to iron out mutual dif-

—Ursula Wassermann